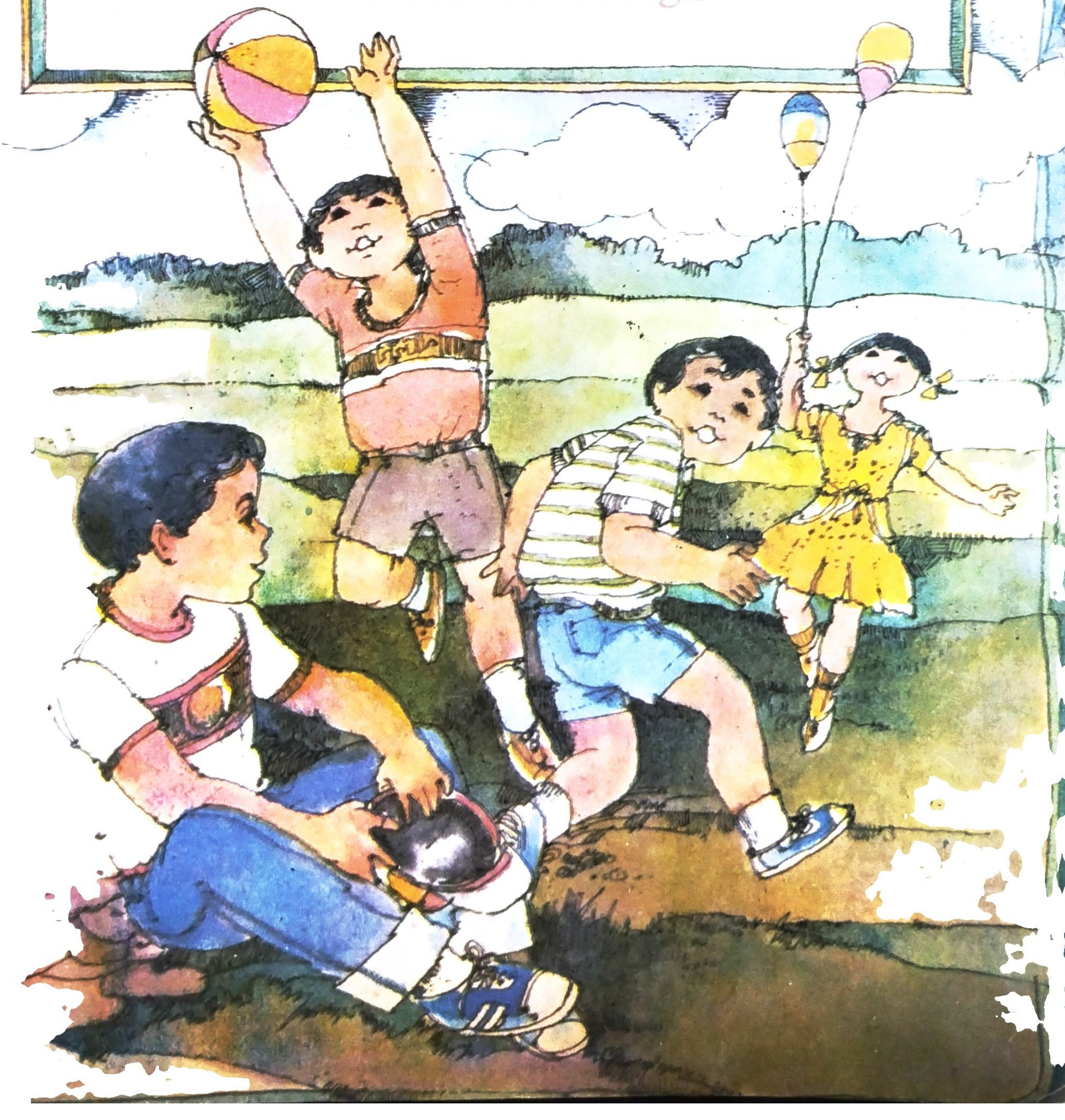
Modern English

Book 2

David Horsburgh
Nicholas Horsburgh



MODERN ENGLISH

Book 2

DAVID HORSBURGH

NICHOLAS HORSBURGH

DELHI
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS

Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP
New York Toronto
Delhi Bombay Calcutta Madras Karachi
Petaling Jaya Singapore Hong Kong Tokyo
Nairobi Dar es Salaam
Melbourne Auckland

and associates in
Berlin Ibadan

© Oxford University Press 1986

First published 1986
Twelfth impression 1989

Illustrations and layout by Dean Gasper

Cover design by Pulak Biswas

SBN 0 19 561693 6

Printed in India at Jay Print Pack (P) Ltd., New Delhi 110015
and published by S.K. Mookerjee, Oxford University Press
Y.M.C.A. Library Building, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001

Introduction

Modern English is a complete English language course. It comprises books and workbooks; other supplementary materials, such as teacher's notes, are intended to follow. The series was planned after consultations between the publishers and several teachers from a wide range of schools.

The books are the core of the series. There are two introductory books, A and B, and five books, from One to Five, making a primary reading course of seven books in all.

Reading Material

The lively reading passages, while chosen to interest the child, are intended to provide an adequate, graded, vocabulary. There is a wide variety of reading material: new stories as well as traditional, folk and well-known stories—all of which have been written or adapted for the appropriate level.

The reading passages have also been structurally graded. In the earlier books the language and grammatical structures are very elementary, and the child is then, gradually, introduced to new and more complex structures. There is a great deal of repetition and revision, always with the use of new materials and themes, to encourage the use of structures previously taught.

Exercises

These are a key part of the learning process. They provide practice in the active use of what the children have read and perhaps understood intuitively. Consequently, each reading passage is usually followed by two sets of exercises.

The first section consists of questions and exercises which are directly related to the context of the passage. These exercises develop children's ability to read and comprehend. After the children have done these orally in order to hear and speak correct English, they should normally be asked to prepare the lesson and complete the exercises. The exercises in this section include comprehension questions, vocabulary extension work, sentence building and composition. The earlier books make full use of phonic as well as 'look-and-say' words.

The second section, with its emphasis on the use of structures, phrases, idioms, spelling exercises, punctuation and questions dealing with grammar, gives plenty of practice in the development of writing skills.

Layout and Illustrations

The books have been imaginatively designed and illustrated to arrest and hold the child's attention. In the earlier books the picture clues assist in the younger child's comprehension and attempt to develop the skill of reading. In the later books the lively illustrations help the children visualize the growing world that they are reading about.

Methods

The authors' systematic methods have been carefully attended towards motivating the children. The content has been made as lively as possible in order to interest the learner. Themes that are familiar to the child are introduced in the early books. From stories which are based on the child's environment the subjects then begin to include themes such as animals, nature, fantasy, adventure and travel. There is a great deal of humour in the way the stories are told; drama and poetry have also been given a place.

The exercises take into account large classrooms and children of varying abilities. There is a certain amount of essential drill work as well as exercises which give the children scope for imaginative and creative work. There are a variety of exercises to suit both the average and the brighter child.

An accompanying workbook has been developed with each reader to give more practice in language work.

Contents

Chapter	Language structure/Practice	Page
1 The ferryman	*Poem*	1
2 The old man and the goat	*Reading passage (RP)*: simple past; prepositions; use of and, each, can, why, get, first, last, next, *Exercises (Ex)*: A. comprehension, vocabulary, sentence composition. B. tense; punctuation; How many?	2–5
3 The tiger, the brahmin and the jackal	*RP*: simple past; use of very, when, try + to, until, never. *Ex*: A. comprehension, T or F, vocabulary. B. vocabulary. tense, dictionary work.	6–10
4 Careful Hans (Part One)	*RP*: simple past; use of should have. *Ex*: A. comprehension, vocabulary. B. adding not, sentence composition.	11–15
5 Careful Hans (Part Two)	*RP*: simple past; When he . . .; ask, tell. *Ex*: A. comprehension, sentence composition, (s. past), formation of questions. B. use of verbs, vocabulary, adjectives. C. rhyming, word game, sentence composition (idioms).	16–21
6 What they like	*Poem*: animal noises.	22–3
7 Ravi and the gold chain (Part One)	*RP*: simple past; other tenses including future. *Ex*: A. comprehension, sentence composition. B. verbs, Whose?, sentence composition.	24–7
8 Ravi and the gold chain (Part Two)	*RP*: simple past, past continuous and other tenses. *Ex*: A. comprehension (Who), sentence composition, prepositions. B. n + adj; apostrophe; forming questions.	28–31
9 The brave old Duke of York	*Poem*	32
10 The musicians of Bremen (Part One)	*RP*: simple past; past perfect; going to. *Ex*: A. comprehension, verbs, T or F. B. vocabulary, punctuation, idioms.	33–7
11 The musicians of Bremen (Part Two)	*RP*: simple past. *Ex*: A. comprehension, vocabulary, sentence composition. B. pronouns.	38–41
12 I'd like to be	*Poem*	42
13 Mangoes and guavas (Part One)	*RP*: simple past; other tenses; not. *Ex*: A. comprehension, sentence composition. B. not; vocabulary; pronouns.	43–7

Chapter	*Language structure/Practice*	*Page*
14 Mangoes and guavas (Part Two)	*RP*: simple past; prepositions; possessive. *Ex*: A. sequence of events, sentence composition, prepositions, possessives. B. comprehension, punctuation, odd-man-out, dictionary work.	48–51
15 Mangoes and guavas (Part Three)	*RP*: simple past; if, clause. *Ex*: A. comprehension, vocabulary, tense. B. sentence composition; correcting mistakes, nouns, verbs and adjectives.	52–5
16 Spring	*Poem* *Ex*: vocabulary, rhyming, punctuation + correct order of words.	56 57
17 The mice and the elephants	*RP*: simple past. *Ex*: A. comprehension, sentence construction, T or F. B. sequence of events, composition, prepositions. C. vocabulary, pronouns, articles.	58–62
18 Parangavabhupa (Part One)	*RP*: adjectives. *Ex*: A. comprehension, vocabulary. B. T or F, vocabulary, What is a . . . used for?	63–7
19 Parangavabhupa (Part Two)	*RP*: prepositions. *Ex*: A. vocabulary, sentence construction and composition. B. prepositions, vocabulary, dictionary work.	68–72
20 Parangavabhupa (Part Three)	*RP* *Ex*: A. comprehension, sentence composition, T or F. B. prepositions.	73–6
21 Dame Trot	*Poem* *Ex*: composition, pronouns, idioms.	77 78
22 The owl in the barn	*RP* *Ex*: vocabulary, comprehension, sentence composition.	79–82
23 The four clever brothers (Part One)	*RP*: nothing, whether. *Ex*: A. comprehension, vocabulary, sentence composition. B. inverted commas, dictionary work, vocabulary.	83–7
24 The four clever brothers (Part Two)	*RP* *Ex*: A. comprehension, sequence of events, sentence composition. B. inverted commas, parts of speech, sentence composition, vocabulary.	88–92

Chapter	*Language structure/Practice*	*Page*
25 Conversation	*Poem*	93
26 Tom tit tbt (Part One)	*RP*: As she was . . . , If . . . *Ex*: A. comprehension, vocabulary, sentence composition, rhyming. B. parts of speech, odd-man-out.	94–7
27 Tom tit tot (Part Two)	*RP*: Every day. *Ex*: A. comprehension, prepositions, verbs with prepositions. B. not/no; vocabulary; apostrophe.	98–102
28 St Ives	*Poem*	103
29 Aloke and the bullock cart	*RP* *Ex*: A. comprehension, sentences, composition. B. adjectives; articles, sentence construction.	104–7
30 Where go the boats	*Poem*	108–9
31 I saw a ship a-sailing	*Poem*	110–11
32 The fisherman and his wife (Part One)	*RP*: simple past; anything, nothing, full of. *Ex*: A. comprehension, sentence construction. B. phrases, opposites, sentence composition.	112–16
33 Test yourself!	Revision	117
34 The fisherman and his wife (Part Two)	*RP*: some; no. *Ex*: A. comprehension, correct tense. B. punctuation, comprehension.	118–22
35 Someone came knocking	*Poem*	123
36 Children	*Poem*	124

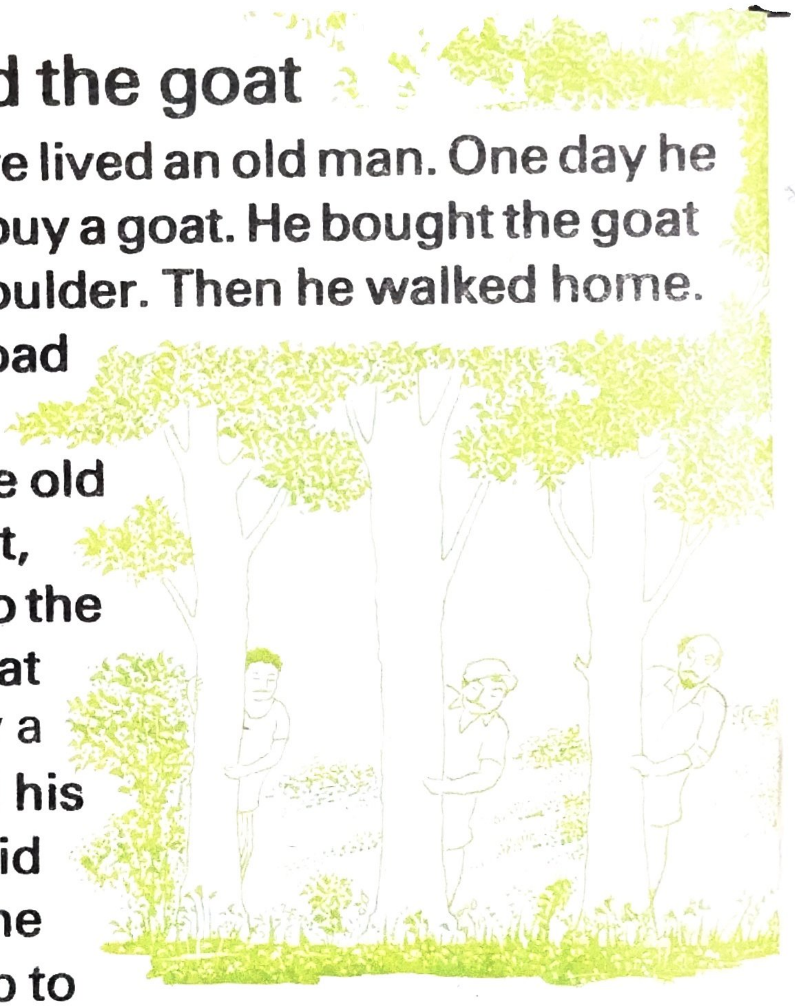
The ferryman

'Ferry me across the water,
Do, boatman, do.'
'If you've a penny in your purse,
I'll ferry you.'
'I have a penny in my purse,
And my eyes are blue;
So ferry me across the water,
Do, boatman, do.'
'Step into my ferry boat,
Be they black or blue,
And for the penny in your purse
I'll ferry you.'

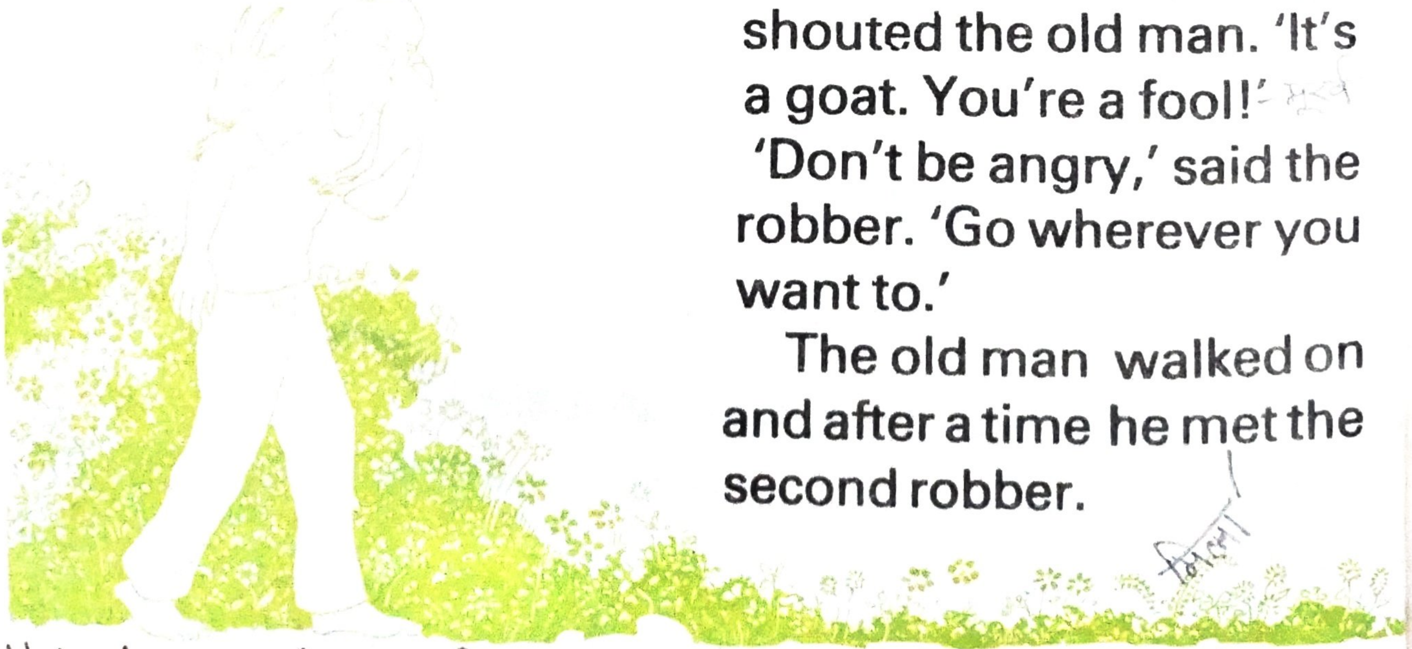
Ferry नौका, पार उतारना/उतरना
Boatman - नाविक
Penny - पैनी

The old man and the goat

Once upon a time there lived an old man. One day he went to the village to buy a goat. He bought the goat and put it over his shoulder. Then he walked home.



By the side of the road were three wicked robbers. They saw the old man carrying the goat, and one robber said to the other two. 'Look at that old man. We can play a trick on him and steal his goat.' Each of them hid behind a tree. Then the first robber walked up to the old man and said, 'Holy Sir, why are you carrying a dog on your shoulder?'



'This is not a dog!' shouted the old man. 'It's a goat. You're a fool!' मूर्ख

'Don't be angry,' said the robber. 'Go wherever you want to.'

The old man walked on and after a time he met the second robber.

मिला

दूसरा

Wicked दुष्ट प्राणी, शरारती   Holy पवित्र

Robber डाकू लुटेरे   Shoulder

calf बछड़ा / बछड़ी
बछड़े का चमड़ा

मरा हुआ

'Why are you carrying a dead calf on your shoulder?' asked the robber. The old man got angry. 'You fool!' he shouted.'This is a goat, not a calf.' 'Don't be angry,' said the robber. 'Go wherever you want to.'

The old man went on his way and after a few minutes he met the third robber.

'Hello, old man!' said the robber. 'Why are you carrying a donkey on your shoulder?' The old man did not get angry this time; he got sad. 'I'm carrying a ghost!' he cried, and threw the goat on the ground. Then he ran home to his village. The robbers were very happy. They took the goat and ate it.

दौड़

ghost भूत
threw फेंक दिया

Exercise A

Answer these questions.

1. How many robbers were there?
2. What was the old man carrying?
3. What did the second robber say to the old man?
4. Was the old man carrying a donkey?
5. Who threw the goat on the floor?
6. Who ate the goat?

Fill in the blanks in the following.

1. The third robber met the ....
2. 'Why are you carrying a ... on your shoulder?'
3 'The old man thought he was carrying a'... said the third robber.
4. The three robbers were very ....
5. The old man was very ....

Choose the correct word from the brackets.

1. The old man ... the goat. (carry, carried) ✓
2. The old man ... down the goat.(through, threw)
3. The second robber told him it was a ... (donkey, calf, dog)
4. The old man ... angry. (got, get) ✓

Use these words in sentences of your own.

trick, shoulder, robber, minute, village

Carry ढोना, वहन करना, ले जाना

Exercise B

Choose the right words from the brackets.

1. Once upon a time there was a little .... (boy, boys)
2. One day he ... with his brother to the forest. (go, went)
3. They ... down the path under the trees. (walking, walked)
4. Suddenly they ... something in the grass. (saw, see)
5. The two boys ... slowly towards the bush. (walked, walking)
6. When they ... into the bush they saw a snake. (looked, looks)
7. The snake ... at them. (hiss, hissed)
8. The two boys ... very frightened. (was, were)

Put in capital letters and full stops.

1. mr sen worked in an office
2. the office was in calcutta
3. one day mr sen went to delhi
4. he stayed at the ashoka hotel
5. on monday he caught a plane to bombay
6. on wednesday he went back to calcutta

Answer these questions.

1. How many arms have you got?
2. How many legs have two boys got?
3. How many tails have three cats got?
4. How many wheels has a jeep got?
5. How many days are there in a week?

The tiger, the brahmin and the jackal

Once upon a time a tiger was caught in a trap. He tried and tried to get out, but the trap was very strong and he could not get through the bars.

Just then a poor brahmin came walking by, and the tiger cried out, 'Let me out, my friend! Let me out of this awful trap.'

'No,' said the brahmin. 'You will get out and eat me up.'

'No, no!' shouted the tiger. 'I shall be your friend and servant.' Then he cried and cried until the brahmin was quite sad. 'All right,' said the brahmin at last; and he opened the door and out came the tiger.

Immediately he caught hold of the brahmin and whispered, 'You fool! Now I have caught you and I shall eat you up.'

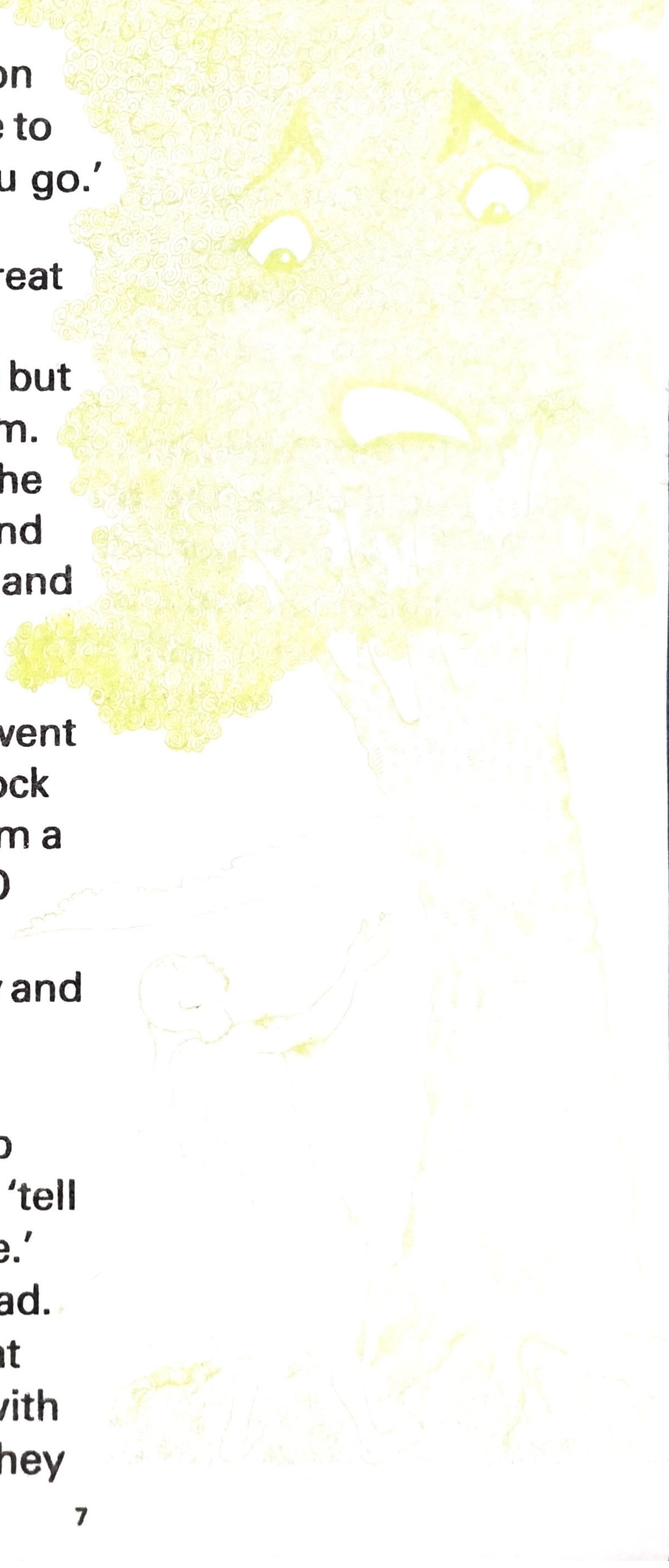
Then the brahmin started to cry, and the tiger said, 'All right, I shall let you go. But first ask for help from three things you see on the road. If they agree to save you I shall let you go.'

The first thing the brahmin saw was a great tree in the forest. He asked the tree for help but the tree laughed at him. 'You are lucky!' said the tree. 'I live for years and people eat my leaves and cut my branches. Go away.'

Then the brahmin went to a bullock. The bullock was pulling water from a well. 'You are lucky, O brahmin,' said the bullock. 'I work all day and get little to eat.'

Then the brahmin asked the road to help him. 'O road,' he said, 'tell the tiger to let me free.'

'Never,' said the road. 'You are lucky. Look at me. People hurt me with their feet and carts. They



throw rubbish on me. Go away and go back to the tiger.'

The brahmin was very sad, but he was also very honest, and he walked back to the tiger. On the way he met a jackal.

'You are very sad today, O brahmin,' said the jackal. 'What's the matter?'

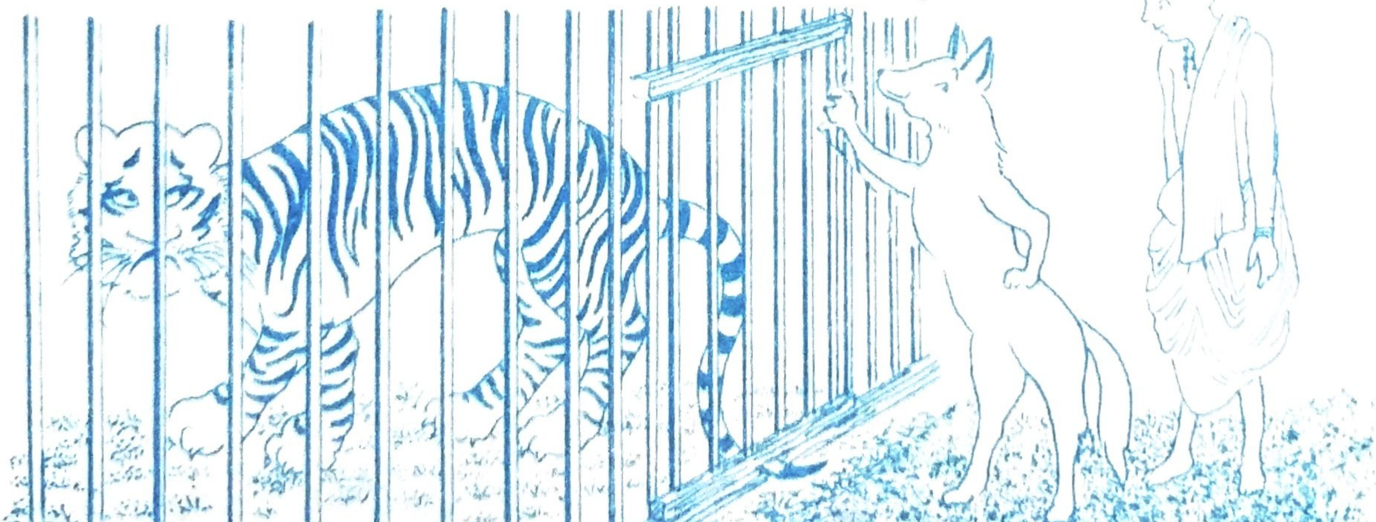
The brahmin told him about the tiger and the trap, and the tree, the bullock and the road.

'And now the tiger will eat me,' he cried.

The jackal felt sad and decided to help the brahmin. He went with him to the trap and spoke to the tiger. 'How did you get into the trap in the beginning?' he asked the tiger. 'Like this,' replied the tiger.

'But how? Show me,' said the jackal. The tiger got into the trap and at once the jackal shut the door.

'Now you can stay there,' said the clever jackal, and he and the brahmin went away.



Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. How did people hurt the road?
2. How did people hurt the tree?
3. Did the bullock get a lot of food?
4. Who let the tiger out of the trap?
5. Who put the tiger back in the trap?
6. Who caught the brahmin?
7. Was the bullock happy?

Read the passage again. Then say if these sentences are true or false.

1. The bullock was pulling a cart.
2. The trap was very strong.
3. The jackal decided to help the brahmin.
4. The tree helped the brahmin.
5. The brahmin was not very honest.
6. People hurt the road with their feet.
7. The jackal was very clever.

Fill in the blanks. Use one of the words in the brackets.

1. The tree ... at the brahmin.
2. The jackal ... to help him.
3. They will not ... to save me.
4. This is an ... trap.
5. 'I can't get ... the bars.'

(agree, through, awful, laughed, decided)

Exercise B

Match the following.

A	B
a thing made of wood with four wheels	a shirt
a thing made of metal and wood	a book
a thing made of cotton	a cart
a thing made of glass	a knife
a thing made of paper	a mirror

Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks.

1. The brahmin . . . to the tree.
2. The tiger . . . to eat the brahmin.
3. The tree . . . to help the brahmin.
4. The thieves . . . beside the road.
5. The brahmin . . . the goat away.
6. The tiger . . . into the trap.

(was, were, speak, spoke, walk, walked, throw, threw, want, didn't want, wanted)

Put the following in alphabetical order.

bag, dog, knife, short, part,
tall, drink, know, drop, shirt,
bring, play, this, that, dogs

Careful Hans (Part One)

Once upon a time there was a little boy. His name was Hans and he lived in a country called Germany. He lived with his mother at the side of a great forest.

One day his mother said to him, 'Hans, I am going to market today. Go and spend the day with your grandmother.' His grandmother lived in a small cottage about a mile away, through the forest.

'Yes, mother,' said Hans.

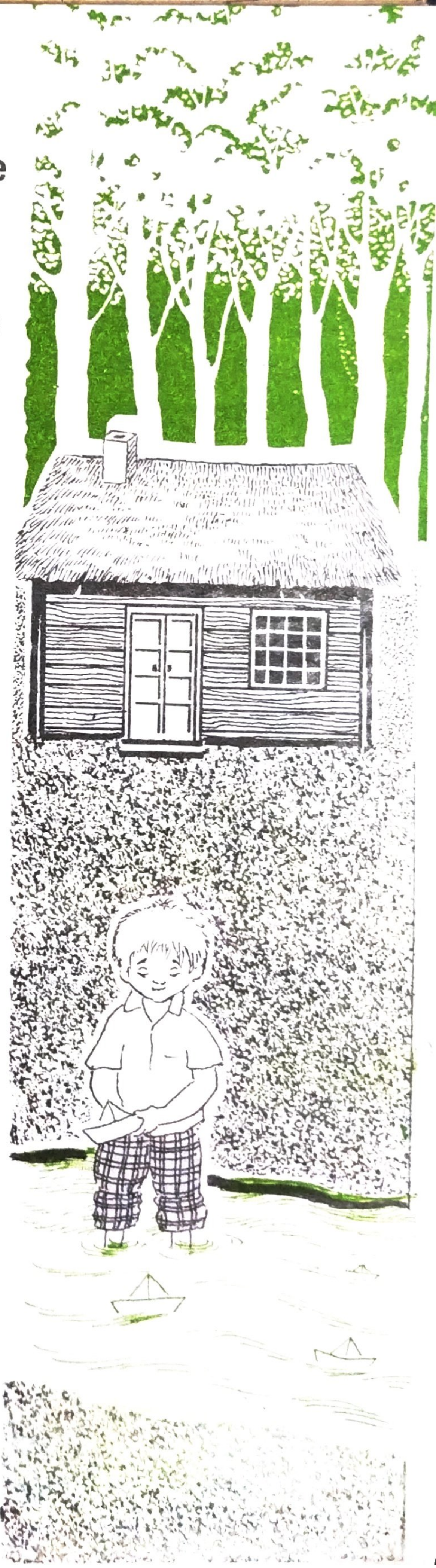
'Now don't be late home this evening,' said his mother. 'Come home quickly, after your tea.'

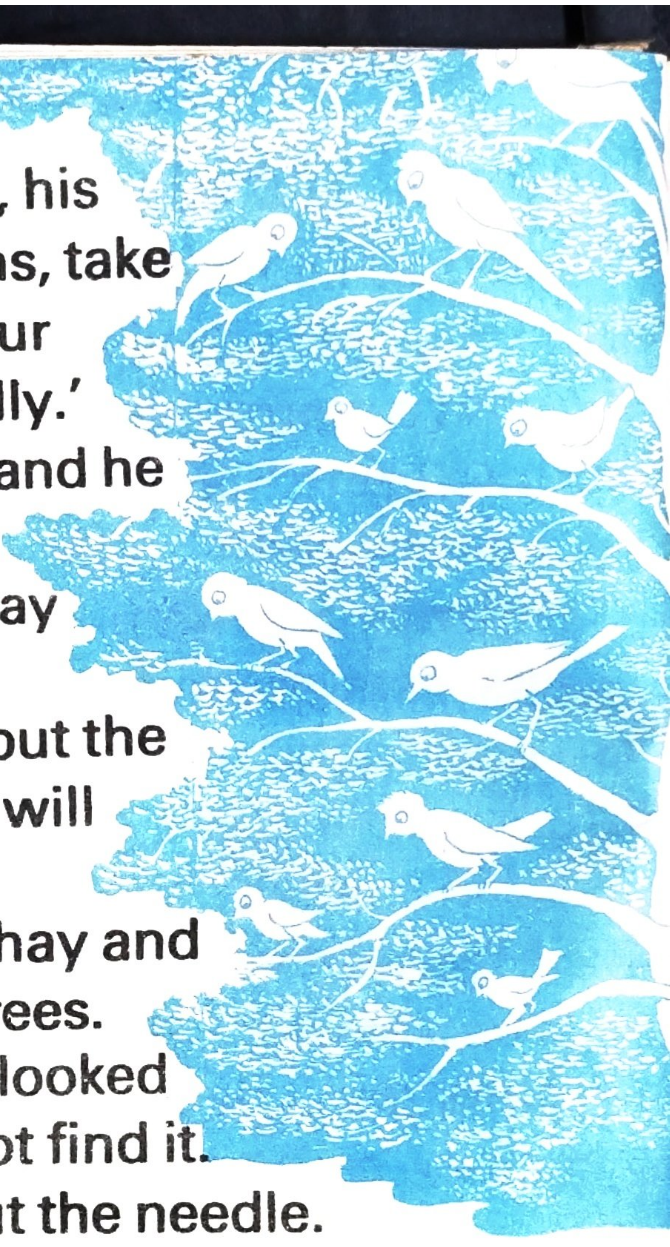
'Yes, mother,' said Hans, and set off along the dusty path through the forest.

He came to his grandmother's house and knocked at the door. His grandmother was happy to see him.

Hans played in the garden all day.

In the garden there was a little stream and Hans sailed paper boats in it.





In the afternoon, after tea, his grandmother told him, 'Hans, take this needle and give it to your mother. Look after it carefully.'

'Yes, Granny,' said Hans and he went off down the path.

Soon after this a cart of hay passed him.

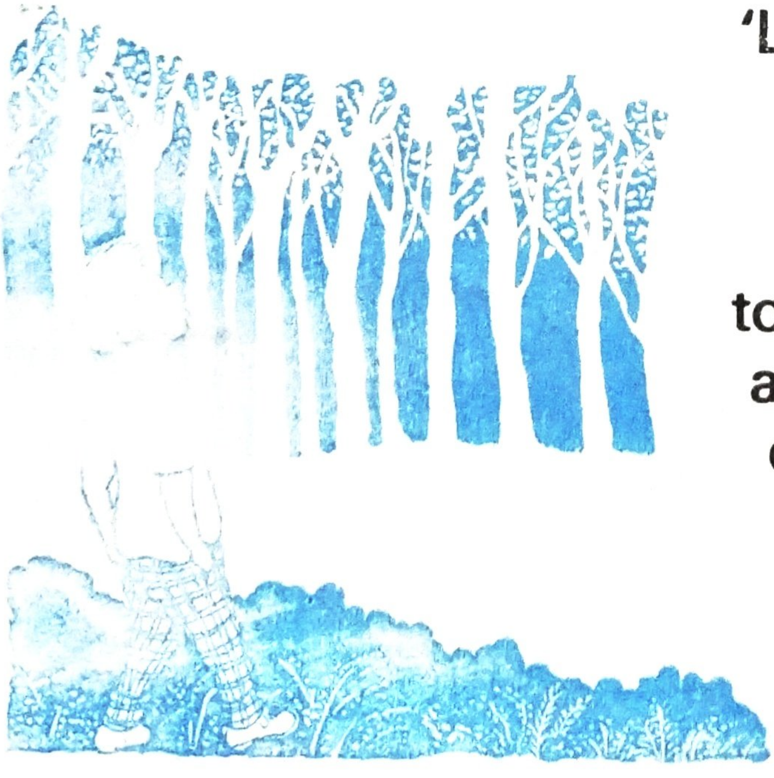
'Aha' said Hans. 'I shall put the needle in the hay. The cart will carry it home for me.'

He put the needle in the hay and looked at the birds in the trees.

At last he got home. He looked for the needle but could not find it.

He told his mother about the needle.

'You are a foolish boy, Hans,' said his mother. 'Look, I will show you. Put a needle in your sleeve, like this, not in the hay.'



The next week Hans went to his grandmother's house again. He played the whole day in the little stream and after tea his grandmother said, 'Hans, please take this knife to your mother. Don't lose it.'

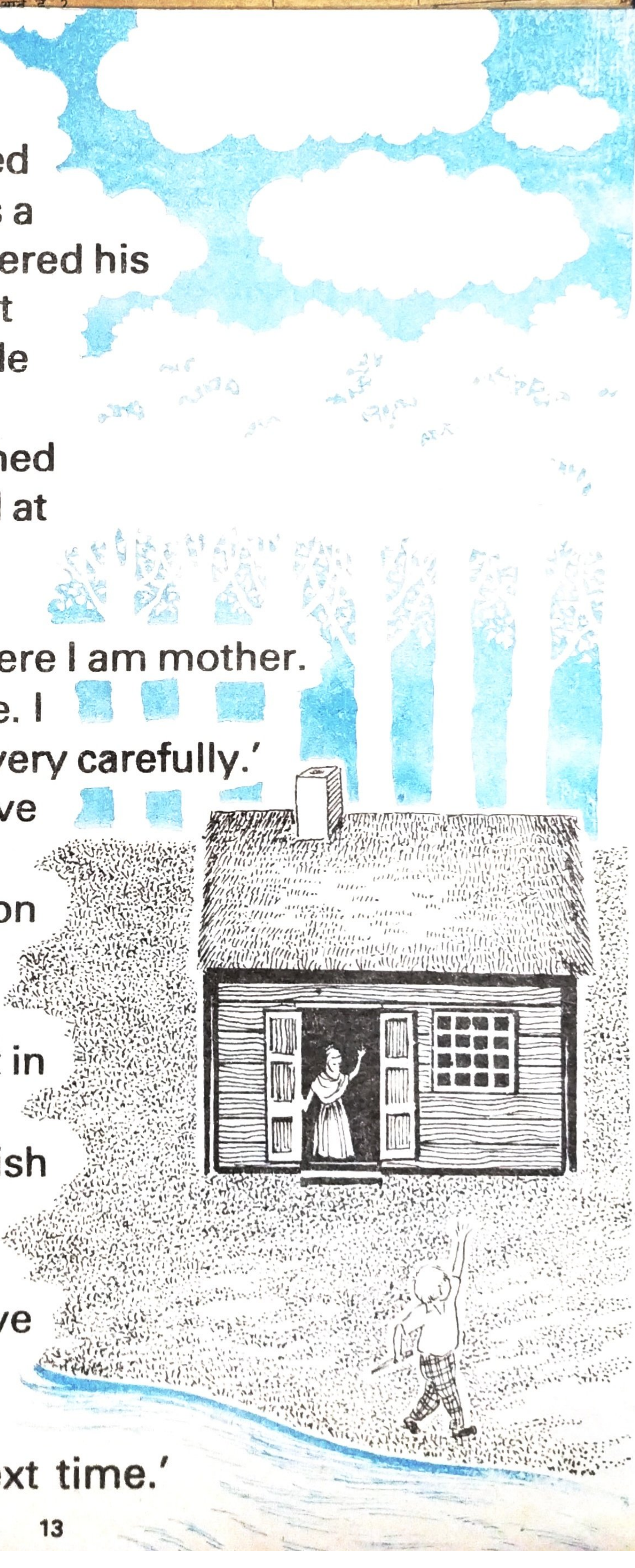
'No, I won't Granny, said Hans and he started off for home. Hans was a good boy. He remembered his mother's words. He put the knife carefully inside his sleeve. Then he walked along and listened to the birds and looked at the trees. When he got home he ran into the house and shouted, 'Here I am mother. Granny gave me a knife. I have brought it home very carefully.'

He looked in his sleeve but the knife was not there. It had fallen out on his way home. Hans started to cry.

'You told me to put it in my sleeve.'

'Hans, you are a foolish boy,' his mother said. 'This is a knife, not a needle. You should have put in your pocket.'

'Yes, mother,' said Hans. 'I shall do that next time.'



Exercise A

Answer the following questions about the passage.

1. Where did the grandmother live?
2. Where did Hans put the needle?
3. Where did Hans put the knife?
4. What did Hans do all day in his grandmother's house?
5. Which country did Hans live in?

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

1. Look . . . it carefully.
2. It had fallen . . . his way home.
3. Hans put the knife carefully . . . his sleeve.
4. He lived with his mother . . . a great forest.
5. I can easily walk . . . the cart.

Match A with B.

A	B
When he got	paper boats.
When he got to	his mother's words.
He played the whole day	to his grandmother's house.
He sailed	near the stream.
He remembered	his house.

Exercise B

Add not to the following sentences.

1. He lived with his brothers or sisters.
2. He paddled in the water.
3. He looked at the birds and trees.
4. He went to his grandmother's house again.
5. He remembered his mother's words.
6. His Granny gave him a knife.

Use these words in sentences of your own.

would wood dusty sunny
enjoy dislike put took
looked listened foolish clever

Match the following words and phrases.

A	B
boat	a small river
foolish	dried grass
stream	not very clever
knife	has one eye
sleeve	something which goes on the water
hay	usually a fairly old lady
needle	sometimes very sharp
grandmother	part of garment

Careful Hans (Part Two)

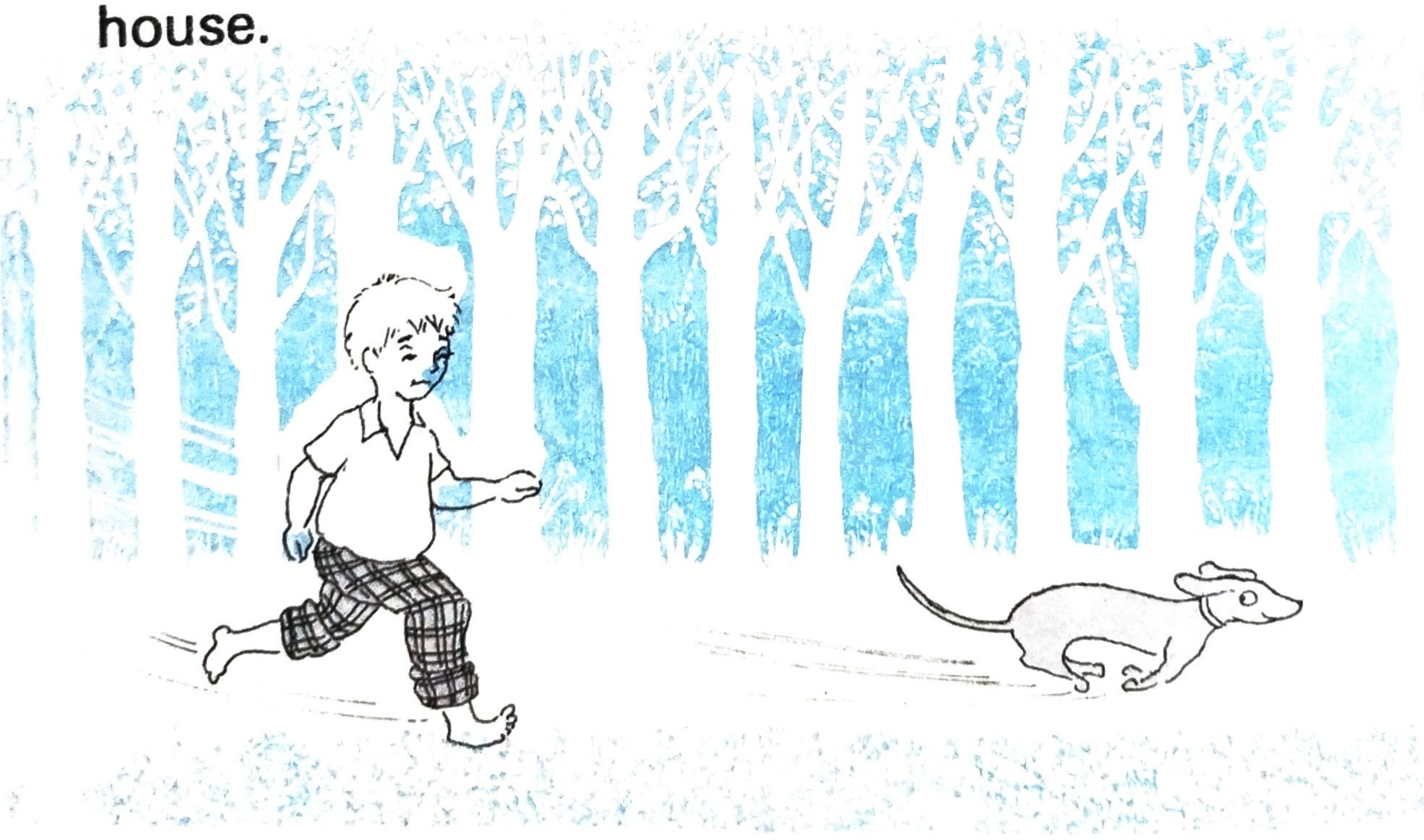
The next week Hans went to his grandmother's house again. In his grandmother's house he found a little puppy. He played with the puppy the whole day. Then in the afternoon, after tea, he said to his grandmother,

'Granny, can I take this puppy home?'

'All right,' said his grandmother. 'But look after it carefully. Don't lose it on the way home.'

'No, Granny, I shall look after it all right; don't worry.'

He stuffed the puppy into his pocket; then he walked along the road. The sun was very hot. After a time he sat in the shade of a tree and had a rest; then he started again. At last he got home and ran into the house.



'Mother,' he cried, 'I've got a sweet little puppy. Granny gave it to me.' He put his hand into his pocket, but the puppy didn't move.

'Oh, what have you done, you foolish boy?' cried his mother.

'You told me to put it in my pocket,' said Hans. He pulled the puppy out of his pocket, but the puppy's eyes were shut.

'Is it dead?' asked Hans. He began to cry. 'No,' said his mother. 'It's breathing.'

After a few minutes the puppy opened its eyes.

'You are a foolish boy, Hans,' said his mother. 'You should have tied a string round its neck and pulled it behind you.'

'I'm sorry,' said Hans.

Next week Hans went to see his grandmother again. He took his puppy with him. His grandmother was very happy to see them. Hans played in the stream the whole day, and after tea his grandmother said, 'Here is a piece of meat for you, Hans. Carry it home to your mother.'

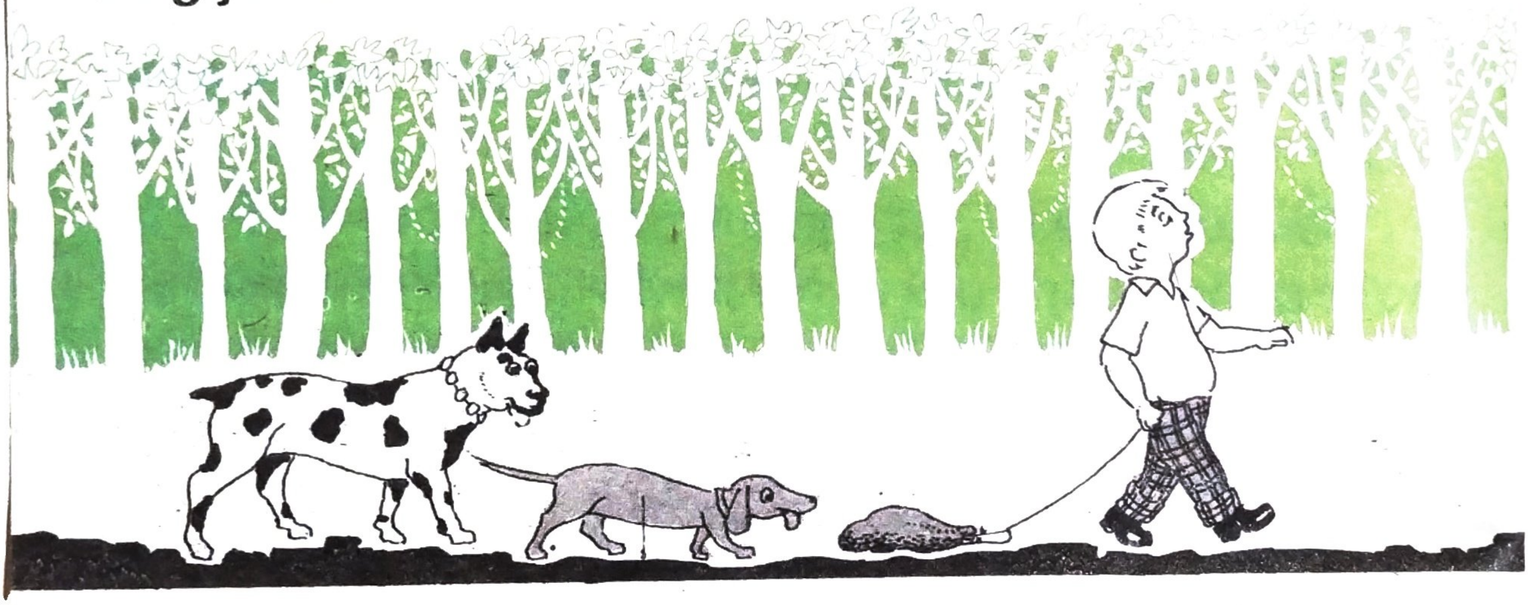
'Certainly, Granny,' said Hans.

He went into the garden and found a piece of string. Then he tied it round the meat and dragged the meat along behind him.

His head went up in the air and he looked at the birds and the trees.

He didn't look behind him.

The puppy ran behind Hans. The meat smelt good and the puppy started to nibble at it. Then another dog joined him.



When Hans got home he had no meat, only a piece of string.

'Oh, what a foolish boy you are, Hans. You should have put it in a piece of paper and put the packet on your head. Look, the dogs have eaten it all.'

Next week Hans went to his grandmother and she gave him a pound of butter. Hans found a piece of paper. Then he wrapped the butter in the paper and put the packet on his head. Off he went down the road. He forgot all about the butter and only thought about the birds. When he reached home his mother looked at him and cried out 'What is that on your head? What is all that yellow stuff on your back?'

The butter had melted in the sun and run down the back of his shirt. 'You are a foolish boy!' said his mother.

Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1 Where did Hans put the butter?
2. Where did Hans put the puppy?
3. What did Hans do with the meat?
4. How did Hans get the puppy?
5. Why did the puppy stop breathing?
6. What did Hans wrap the butter in?
7. What did Hans tie the meat with?

The words in the following are in the wrong order. Put them in the right order.

1. pocket his in put hand he his
2. boy a you foolish are
3. the eyes its opened puppy
4. string have should a you tied it to

Complete these sentences.

1. In the afternoon, when he had had his tea . . .
2. Hans found a piece of paper . . .
3. He dragged the meat . . .
4. The puppy started to . . .
5. He stuffed . . .

Give suitable questions to these answers.

1. No, it is breathing.
2. All right, you can take it.
3. It is the butter, mother
4. You told me to put it in my pocket.

Exercise B

Match the following.

A	B
write	a joke
collect	a letter
pass	stamps
play	a test
receive	a present
show	your temper

Sometimes in English we join two nouns and make a new one. For example, if we join pen and knife we get the word penknife. Join the words in A to the correct words in B and then use each in a sentence of your own.

A	B
pen	strap
watch	shelf
door	knife
book	bell

Use suitable adjectives in the blanks, choosing the correct word from the brackets.

1. The princess was a very . . . .girl.
   (cloudy, rainy, jolly)
2. The mountain was extremely . . . .
   (thin, tall, high)
3. My grandfather's chair is very . . . .
   (comfortable, unhappy, damp)
4. The writing in your books is very . . . .
   (neat, slow, dangerous)

Exercise C

Look at the following words. In each pair of words the last syllable has the same sound: bat and cat, top and crop, man and pan, tip and lip.
Now see if you can find words to rhyme with these.

mouse . . .
sick . . .
float . . .
gate . . .
seen . . .
dirt . . .

Look at the word drag. If we cut off the first letter we get the word rag. If we cut off the first letter of stop we get top.
Try to find these words.

e.g. Something that we eat with dal becomes something very cold and hard . . . rice becomes ice.

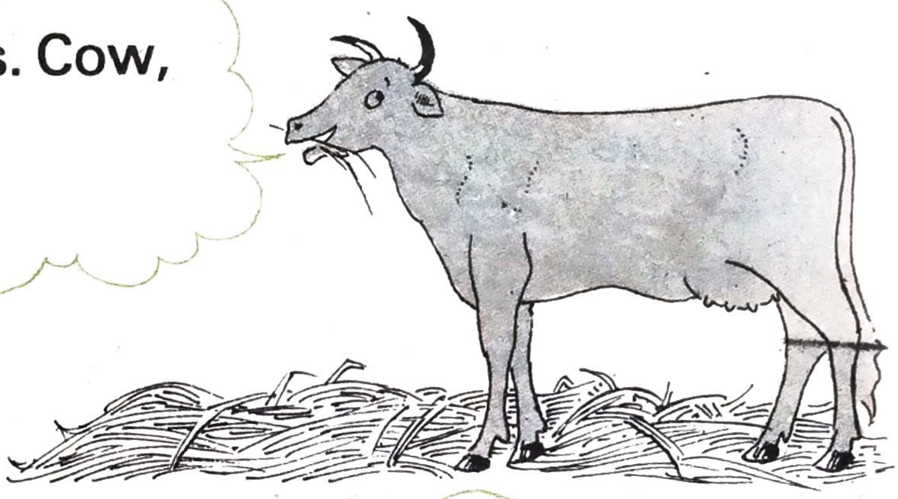
1. Something that grows in the fields becomes something we get from the sun . . . .
2. Something that lasts sixty minutes becomes something belonging to us . . . .
3. A beautiful thing in the garden becomes something not higher but . . . .

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

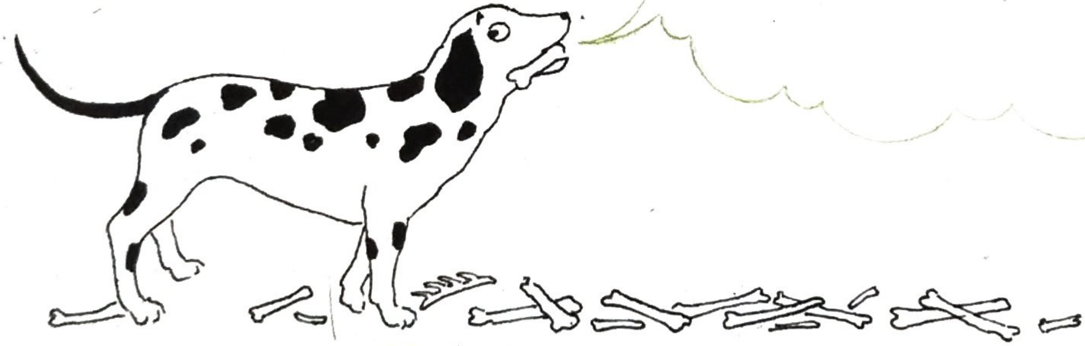
as cold as ice
as hard as a stone
as sweet as honey
as old as the hills
as white as snow
as round as an apple

What they like

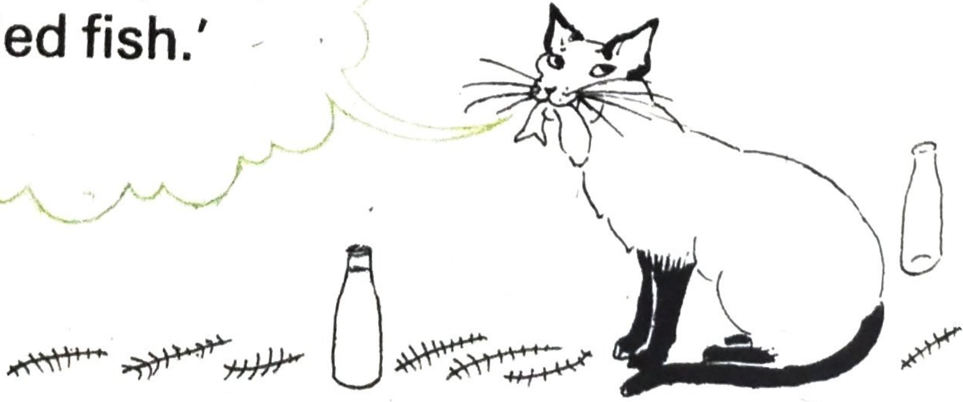
'Moo,' says Mrs. Cow,
'I like hay.'



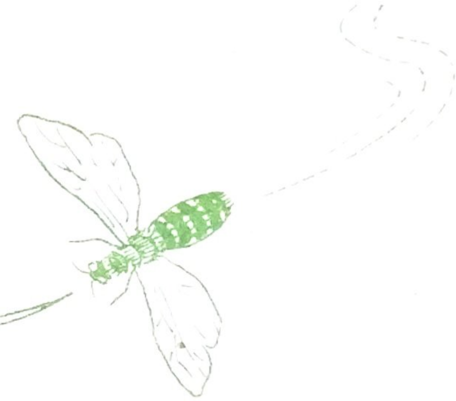
'Bow-wow,' says Doggie,
'Bones, any day!'

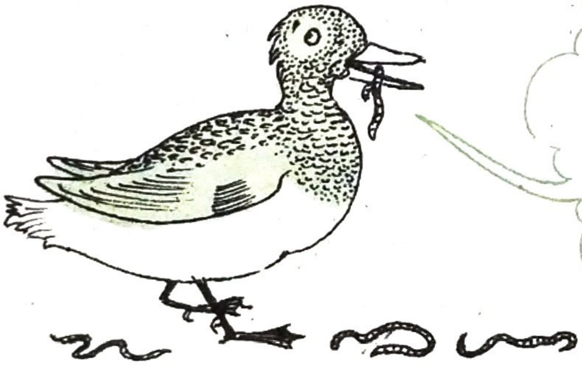


'Milk,' says Pussy cat,
'And nice fried fish.'



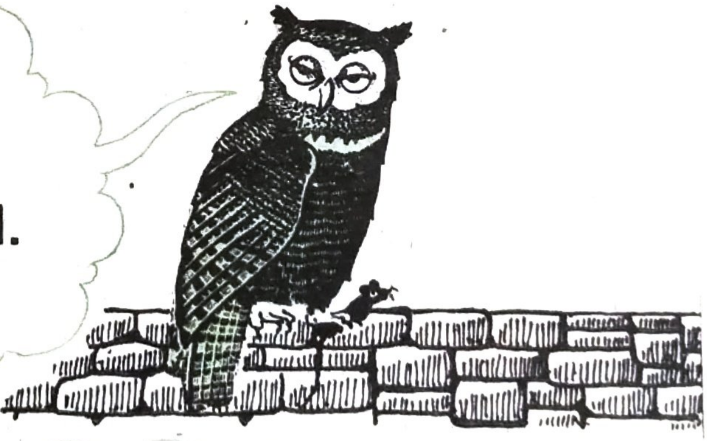
'I,' says the Bee,
'Sip honey where I wish.'

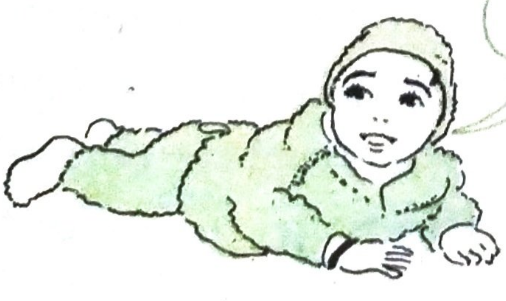




'Quack,' says Mother Duck
'Worms are best of all.'

'Mice are really nicer,'
Says the Owl on the wall.

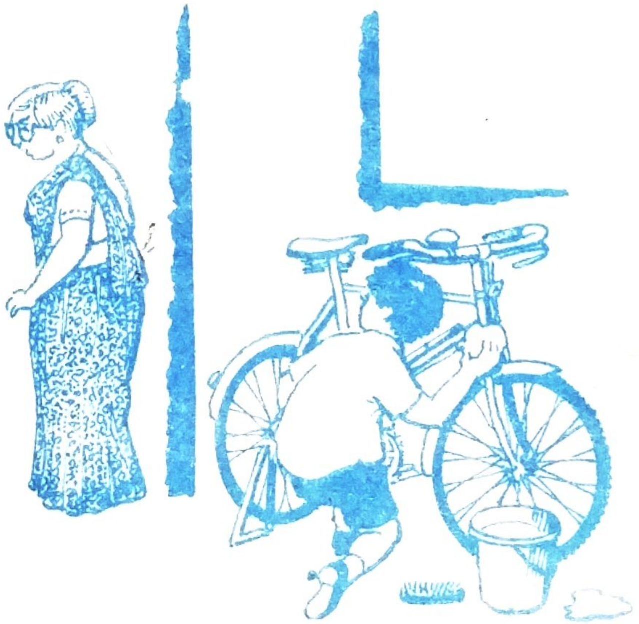




Baby says, 'A-goo, a-goo,
I like bread and milk, I do!'

Ravi and the gold chain (Part One)

Ravi was a boy. He was twelve years old. He lived with his mother and father and grandmother in a small house in Shivajinagar. He went to school every day on his cycle.



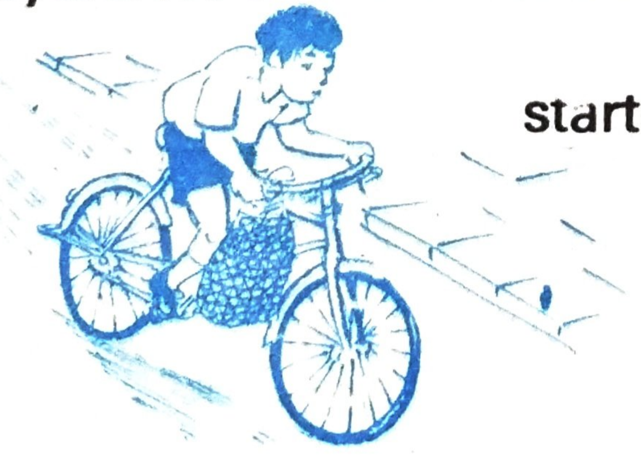
One day in the holidays Ravi was cleaning his cycle at the back of the house. His grandmother came out of the house and said, 'I'm going to the market, Ravi. I want to buy some vegetables.'

'All right, Granny,' said Ravi. 'I'll stay here. I'm cleaning my cycle.'

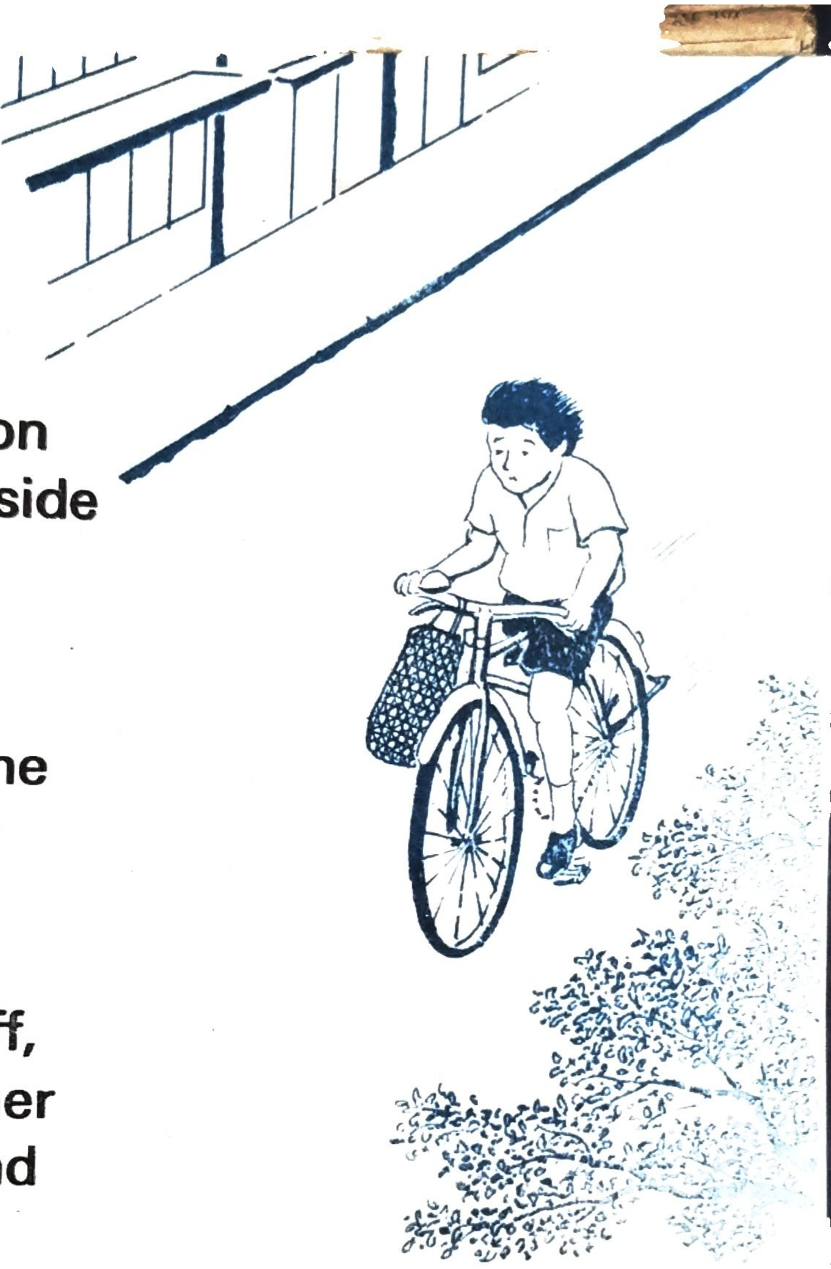
After ten minutes Ravi finished cleaning his cycle and went into the house. He looked at the table and saw a shopping bag on it.

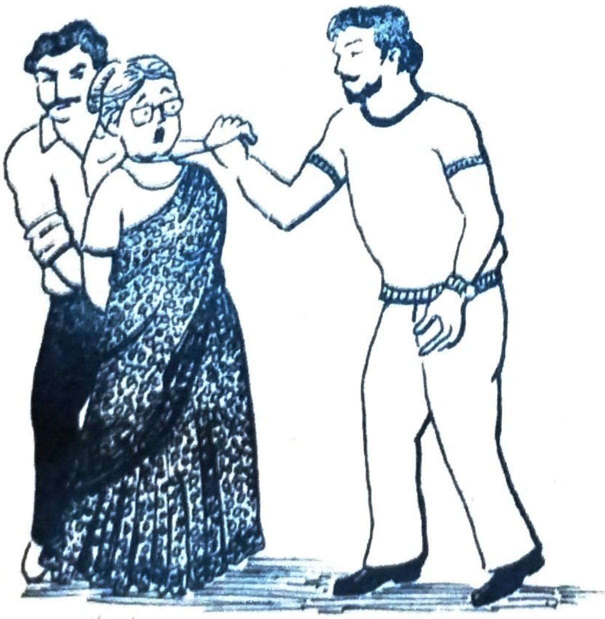
'Why, there's Granny's bag,' said Ravi. 'She's left it behind.'

He took the bag, ran out of the room and got his cycle. He shut the front door, put the shopping bag on the cycle, and started off to the market. 'I shall catch up with Granny in a minute or two,' he thought. And he cycled along the road quite fast.



After about five minutes he saw his grandmother walking along the pavement. Then he saw two men on a cycle. They got to the side of the pavement and jumped off the cycle. Then they ran towards Ravi's grandmother. One man caught hold of her arms and the other one caught hold of her gold necklace. He pulled it off, and then he and the other man got on the cycle and cycled away very fast.





Ravi shouted, but his grandmother was far away. He pedalled as fast as possible and reached his grandmother. She was crying.

'Don't cry, Granny,' he said. 'I'll catch them and get your necklace back.'

He went off after the men on his cycle.

Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Ravi shout?
2. Why did Ravi stay at home?
3. Who took the necklace?
4. Why wasn't Ravi at school?
5. What was Ravi doing at home?
6. Who wanted to go to market?
7. Who saw the bag on the table?
8. Why couldn't Ravi's grandmother hear him shout?
9. Did Ravi's grandmother get to the market?
10. Where was Ravi cleaning his cycle?

Complete the following sentences.

1. His grandmother was going . . .
2. Ravi saw . . .
3. The two men . . .
4. 'I'll catch . . .'
5. 'I'm going . . .'
6. Ravi was twelve . . .
7. 'I want to buy . . .'
8. 'Don't . . .'

Put these sentences into their correct order.

Ravi reached his grandmother.
Ravi finished cleaning his cycle.
Ravi cycled after the men.
The man caught hold of Ravi's grandmother.
Ravi saw the bag on the table.

Exercise B

Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the blanks below.

1. Every day Ravi . . . to school.
2. He . . . Mathematics very much.
3. He . . . a cycle.
4. Sometimes he . . . the cycle at home.
5. Last week his grandmother . . . her gold necklace.
6. Ravi . . . after the two thieves.

(cleaning, losing, going, running, liking, having)

Read the following and then answer the questions below.

One day Shanta took Maya's pencil. Maya took Ravi's pen. Then Aloke took Shanta's tiffin-carrier. Then Santosh ate Saleema's cake. Then Manzar ate Shanta's sandwich.

1. Whose tiffin carrier did Aloke take?
2. Whose pencil did Shanta take?
3. Whose sandwich did Manzar eat?
4. Whose cake did Santosh eat?
5. Whose pen did Maya take?

Use the phrases below in sentences of your own.

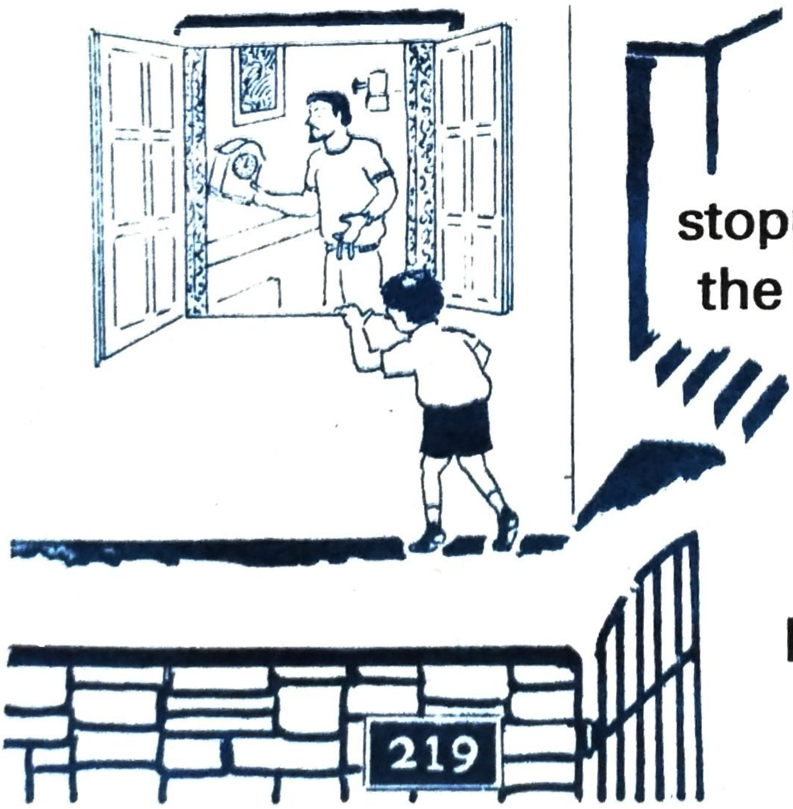
far away
in the holidays
into the market
on the cycle
along the pavement
as fast as possible

Ravi and the gold chain (Part Two)

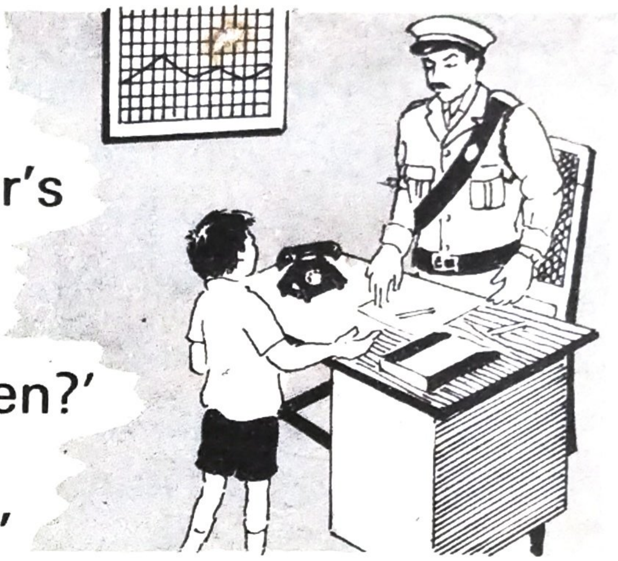
After a few minutes Ravi saw the men. They were going quite slowly and Ravi kept behind them. They turned right, went along the main road, and stopped outside a house.

They left the cycle on the pavement and ran into the house. Ravi put his cycle against a wall and walked quietly through the gate. He crept up to the window and looked in. The two men were standing in the room and looking at the necklace. Then one of them picked up a clock and put the necklace under the clock. Then they both sat down in two chairs and started talking and laughing.

Ravi went quietly out of the gate, and looked at the number on the wall. '219!' he said to himself. 'I shall remember.'



He got on to his cycle and went up the road. He saw an old man, and stopped. 'Please, Sir, where is the Police Station?' he asked. 'On the first road to the right,' replied the man. Ravi cycled on, turned to the right and came to the Police Station. He ran into the Station and saw the Inspector.



'Sir, Sir!' he cried. 'Please come quickly! Two men have stolen my grandmother's gold chain.'

'Are you sure?' asked the Inspector. 'Where are the men?'

'Just down the road,' said Ravi, 'at house Number 219.'

The Inspector and the constable went with Ravi and knocked on the door of 219. The two men opened the door.

'Are these the men?' asked the Inspector.

'Yes,' shouted Ravi. 'They stole my grandmother's gold chain.'

The two men laughed. 'Of course we didn't,' said one. 'Please come in. Look in our pockets. You won't find any gold chains here.' The Inspector looked at Ravi.

'It's behind that clock,' said Ravi.

Immediately the two men tried to run out of the house, but the constable caught them. Then the Inspector found the gold chain.

'Come to the Police Station tomorrow,' he told Ravi, and he and the constable took the two men away.

Ravi went home to his grandmother.

Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Who looked at the number on the wall?
2. Why did the man pick up the clock?
3. Who went to the house with Ravi?
4. Who found the gold chain?
5. Who started laughing?
6. What was the number of the house?
7. Who caught the two men?
8. Who knocked on the door?
9. Who saw an old man?
10. Who tried to run away?

Complete the following sentences in your own words.

1. Ravi was a very . . .
2. The two men . . .
3. The Inspector told Ravi, ' . . .'
4. Ravi said to himself, ' . . .'
5. They left the cycle . . .
6. Ravi and his grandmother . . .

Use these phrases in sentences of your own.

a gold chain
behind the clock
into the station
against the wall
on the wall
outside a house
through the gate
on his cycle

Exercise B

Here are some nouns.

man, chair, tree, tiger

Here are some adjectives.

fierce, poor, shady, comfortable

Match each noun with a suitable adjective and use them in sentences of your own.

Look at the following.

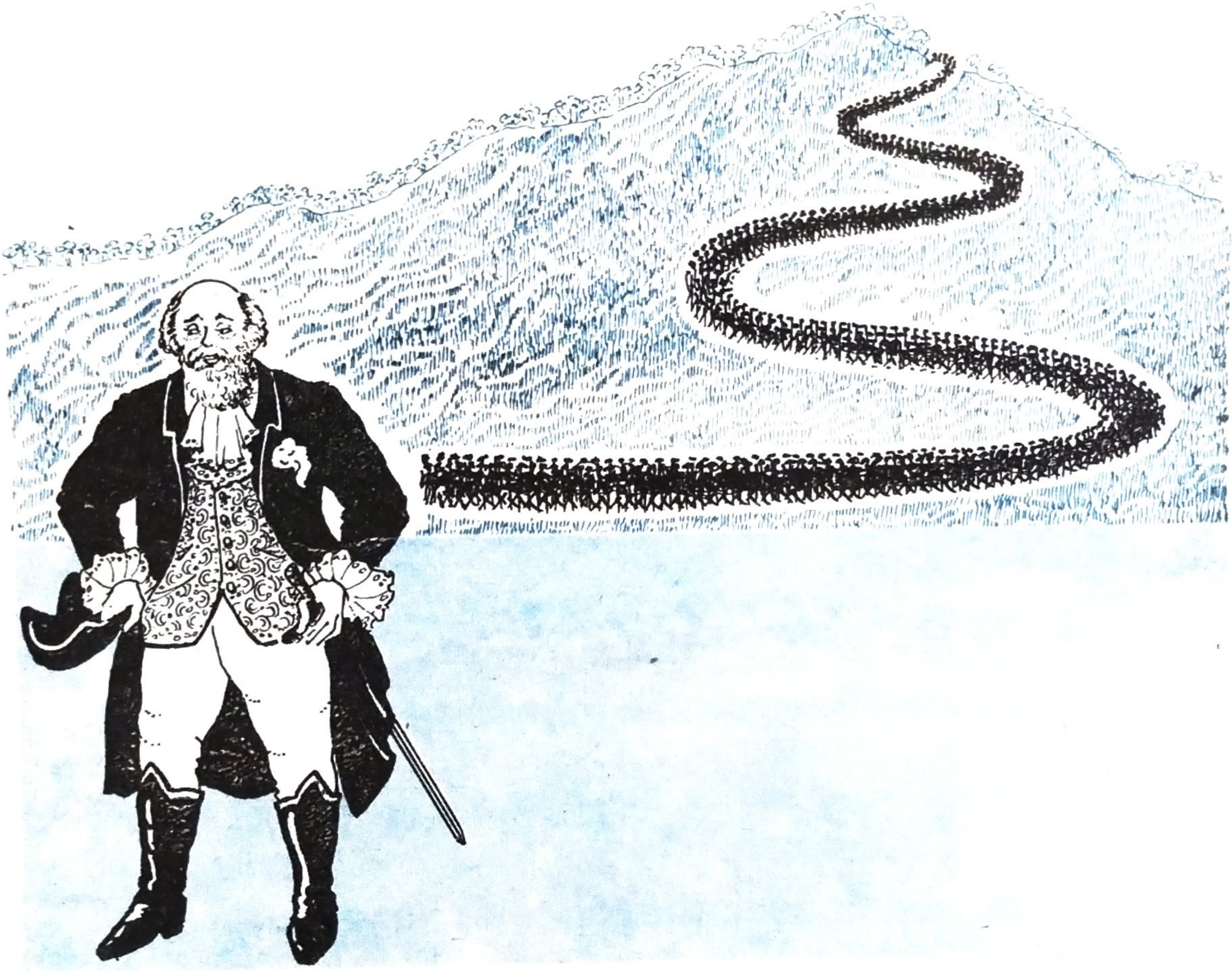
He's stands for he is.

Now see if you can say what the following stand for.

that's . . . who's . . . isn't . . .
aren't . . . where's . . . it's . . .

Write suitable questions to the following answers.

1. My name is Ravi.
2. I live in Shivajinagar.
3. That is my grandmother.
4. That is my cycle.
5. Yes, I can.
6. It was 219.
7. I went to the house.
8. It was under the clock.

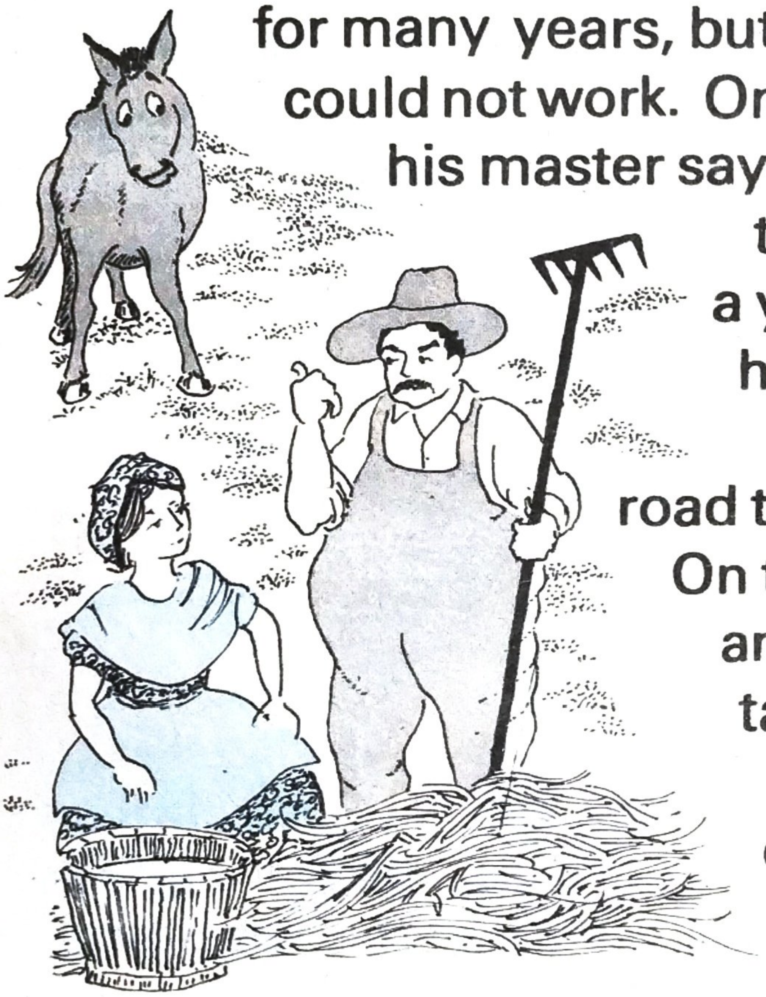


The brave old Duke of York

Oh, the brave old Duke of York,
He had ten thousand men,
He marched them up to the top of the hill
And he marched them down again.
And when they were up they were up,
And when they were down they were down,
And when they were only half way up,
They were neither up nor down.

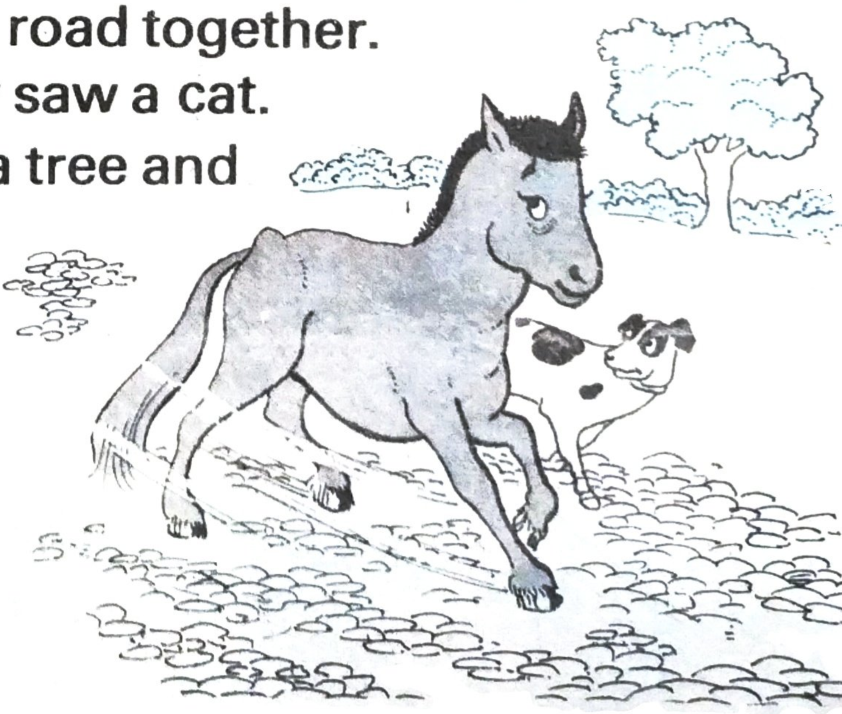
The musicians of Bremen (Part One)

Once upon a time there lived a farmer, and he had a donkey. The donkey had worked for the farmer for many years, but now he was old and could not work. One day the donkey heard his master say to his wife, 'We must kill this old donkey and buy a young one.' The donkey heard this and ran away. He started off along the road to a town called Bremen. On the way the donkey saw an old dog. They began to talk, and the dog told the donkey, 'I am old and cannot work. My master has driven me out.'



So the dog and the donkey went along the road together.

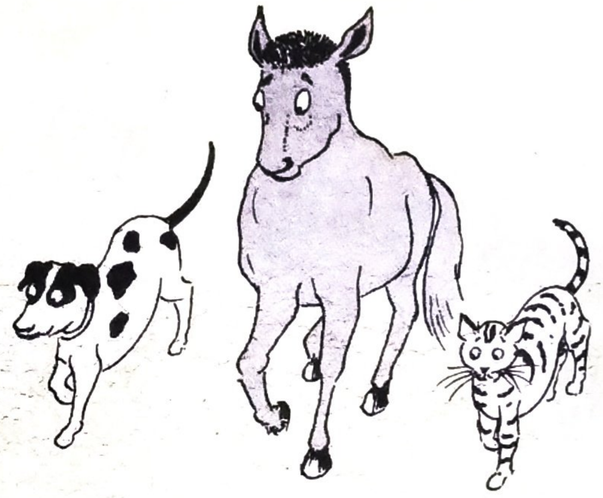
After some time they saw a cat. She was sitting under a tree and looking very sad. The cat told them, 'My life is in great danger. I am getting old and cannot catch any mice for my mistress. Yesterday she got angry with me



and was going to kill me. Now what shall I do?'

'Come and join us,' said the donkey. 'We are going to Bremen; we are going to be musicians.'

The cat was very happy and agreed to go with them.



On the way they saw a cock. He was sitting on a gate and crowing with all his strength.

'That's a fine noise,' said the donkey.

'Yes,' said the cock. 'I am lucky I am alive. My master was going to kill me.'

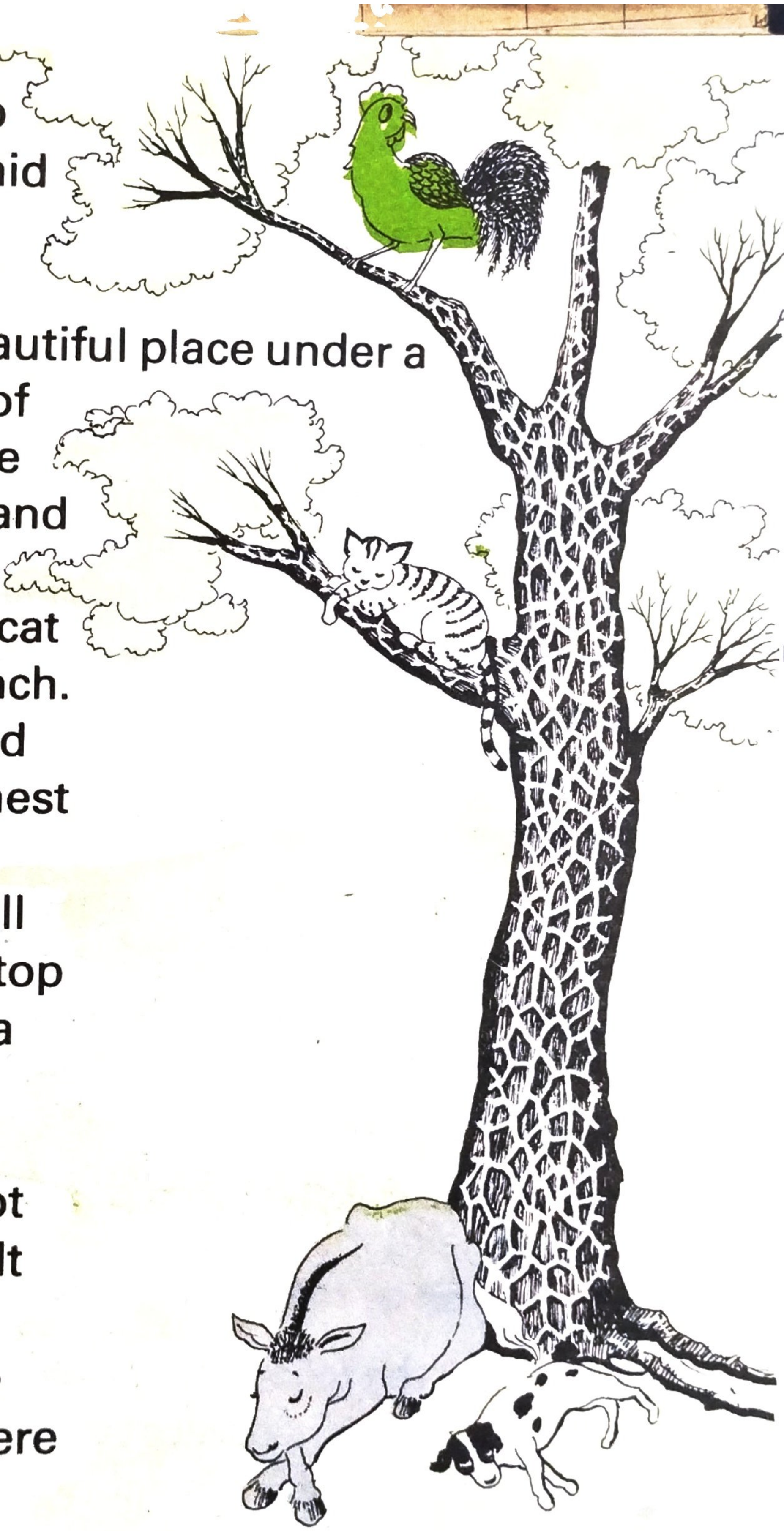
'You sing very well,' said the donkey. 'Join us and be a musician too.'

'Certainly,' said the cock and all four friends walked off along the road to Bremen.

The sun went down over the hills but they were still a long way from Bremen.

'We cannot get to Bremen tonight,' said the donkey. 'Let us sleep in this wood.'

They found a beautiful place under a big tree at the side of the path through the wood. The donkey and the dog lay down under the tree. The cat climbed on to a branch. The cock flew up and perched on the highest branch.



The cock looked all round him from the top of the tree and saw a light. He called his friends below.

'There is a light not far away,' he cried. 'It looks like a house.'

'Hurrah!' cried the donkey. 'Perhaps there will be some food there. Let's go and see.

They all walked off towards the light.

Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Why couldn't the dog work?
2. Who saw a light in the house?
3. Who sang very well?
4. What did the donkey's master say?
5. Where was the cock sitting?
6. Where were the friends in the evening?
7. Who climbed on to the highest branch?
8. Who got angry with the cat?
9. Where were the four friends going to?
10. Who shouted 'Hurrah'?

Fill in the blanks in the following.

1. He . . . to kill me. (want, did not, was going)
2. I . . . to run away. (wanted, didn't, wants)
3. I am lucky I . . . alive. (was, am, is)
4. The donkey and the dog . . . down under the tree. (lies, laid, lay)
5. The dog . . . at the side of the road. (was lying, was laying, laid)
6. I . . . to sit by the fire. (lies, liking, like)

Say whether the following sentences are true or false.

1. The tree the friends slept under was near the road.
2. The cat's mistress got angry with her.
3. The four friends went to the house to find some food.
4. The cock did not want to be a musician.

Exercise B

Find words for the following. Each word begins with 'C'.

1. It has four legs but cannot walk ...
2. It likes to sit by the fire and purr ...
3. It makes a lot of noise in the morning ...
4. A building like a fort where a king lives ...
5. It has four wheels ...
6. We write with it but not on paper ...

Add capital letters and full stops to the following passage.

once upon a time there was a boy his name was ravi he lived in bombay he had two brothers their names were ashok and aloke they all went to a big school in central street on sundays they stayed at home on holidays they went to the park the park was near mahatma gandhi road

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

as light as a feather
as proud as a peacock
as stupid as a donkey
as good as gold
as dry as a bone
as green as grass

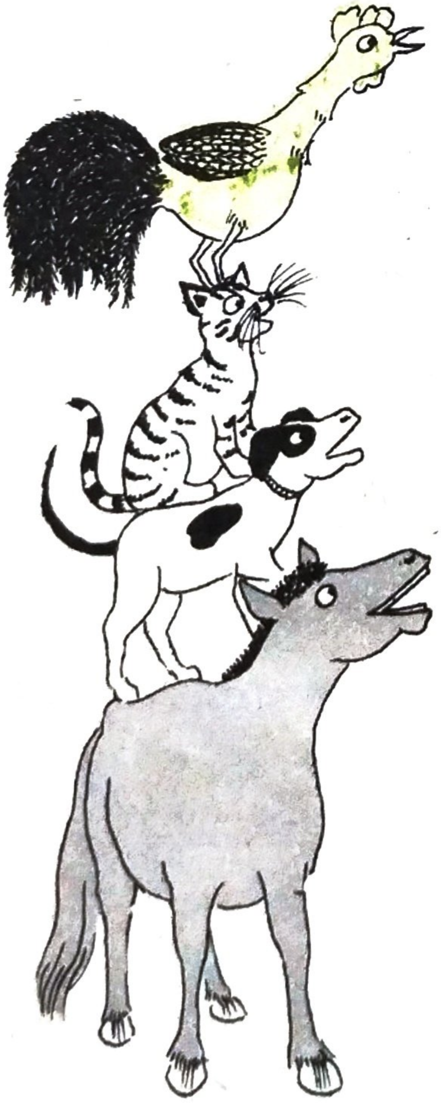
The musicians of Bremen (Part Two)

The four musicians walked along towards the house. Some robbers lived in the house and at that moment they were eating their dinner.

The donkey looked through the window and then he told his friends, 'There are four robbers in the room. They are sitting round the table and the table is full of food!'

'We must frighten them away,' said the donkey.

The dog stood on the donkey's back. The cat climbed on to the dog and the cock perched on the cat's head.



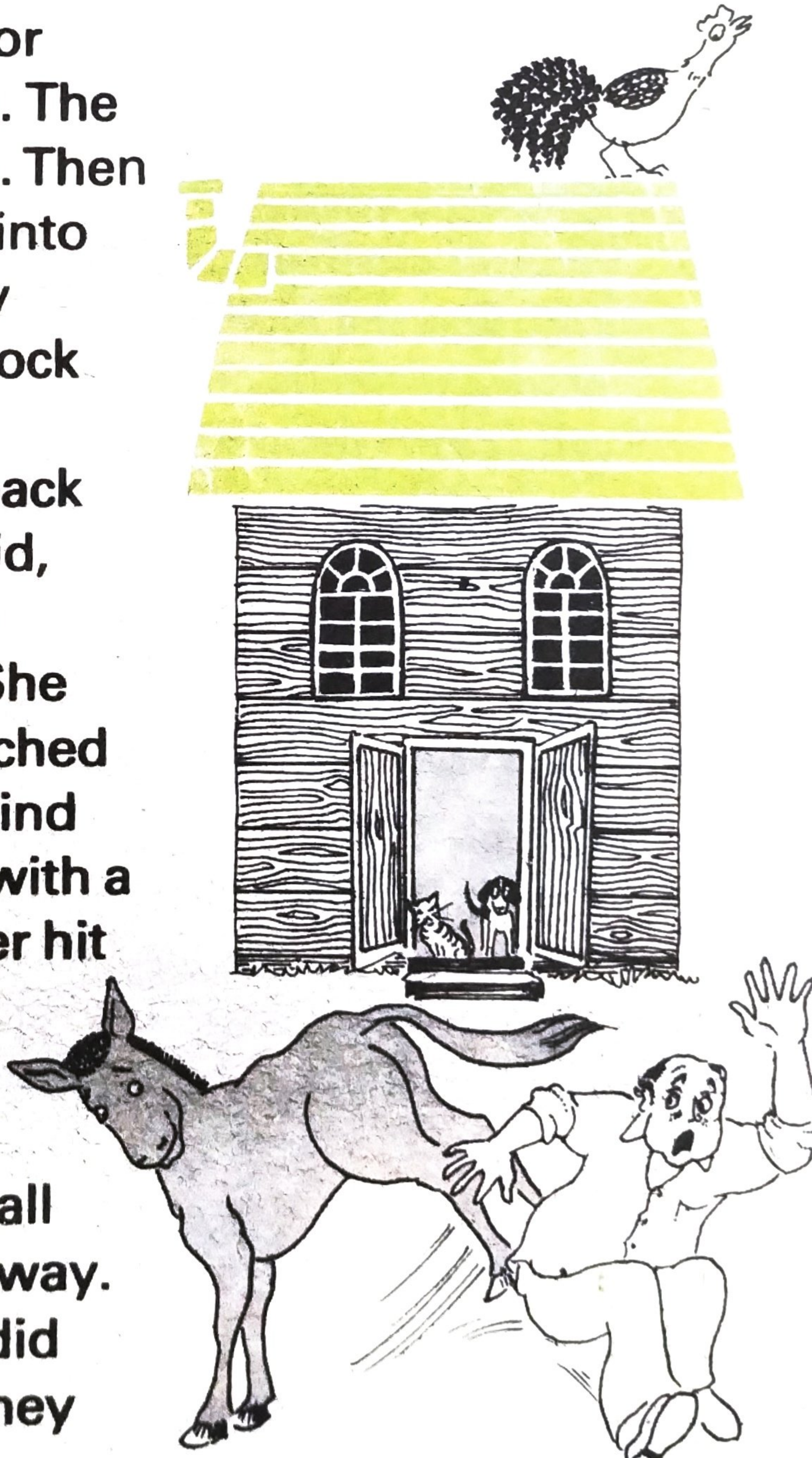
They began to sing very loudly and this frightened the robbers. Suddenly the window broke and the four musicians fell into the room. The robbers were frightened and ran away.

The four friends were very happy and they ate all the food on the table. Then they put the lights out and went to sleep. The donkey lay down in the yard, the dog lay on a mat, the cat lay in front of the path and the cock perched on a beam. They were soon fast asleep.

At midnight the robbers came back. One robber went into the house first. He looked for a match to light the candle. Suddenly the cat jumped up and spat at him and scratched him. The robber ran towards the back door and fell over the dog. The dog bit him in the leg. Then the robber went out into the yard. The donkey kicked him and the cock started to crow.

The robber went back to his friends and said, 'There was a terrible witch in the house. She spat at me and scratched me. Then a man behind the door cut my leg with a knife. Then a monster hit me hard with a club. Then a devil screamed at me.'

The robbers were all frightened and ran away. The four musicians did not go to Bremen. They lived there happily for ever after.



Exercise A

Answer the questions.

1. Who lay down on the mat?
2. Was there a witch in the house?
3. How did the friends fall into the room?
4. Who lived in the house?
5. What was there on the table?
6. Who scratched the robber?
7. Who perched on the cat's head?
8. Who was the monster?
9. Who was the devil?
10. Why didn't the musicians go to Bremen?

Fill in the blanks in the following.

1. The robber . . . the dog.
2. The cat . . . the robber.
3. The robbers were all . . . of the musicians.
4. The cock . . . on the beam.
5. The cat . . . at the robber.
6. The dog . . . the robber.
7. The donkey . . . the robber.
8. The friends were soon . . . asleep.

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

for ever after
round the table
towards the forest
a terrible witch
suddenly the window
behind the door
away from the village
a great monster

Exercise B

Sometimes we use small words in place of nouns. These words are called pronouns. Read the following.

Ravi is a boy. Ravi has a cycle.

Instead of this we can write.

Ravi is a boy. He has a cycle.

He is a pronoun. It takes the place of a noun. Here is another example.

The hen is a very useful bird.
The hen lays eggs for us.

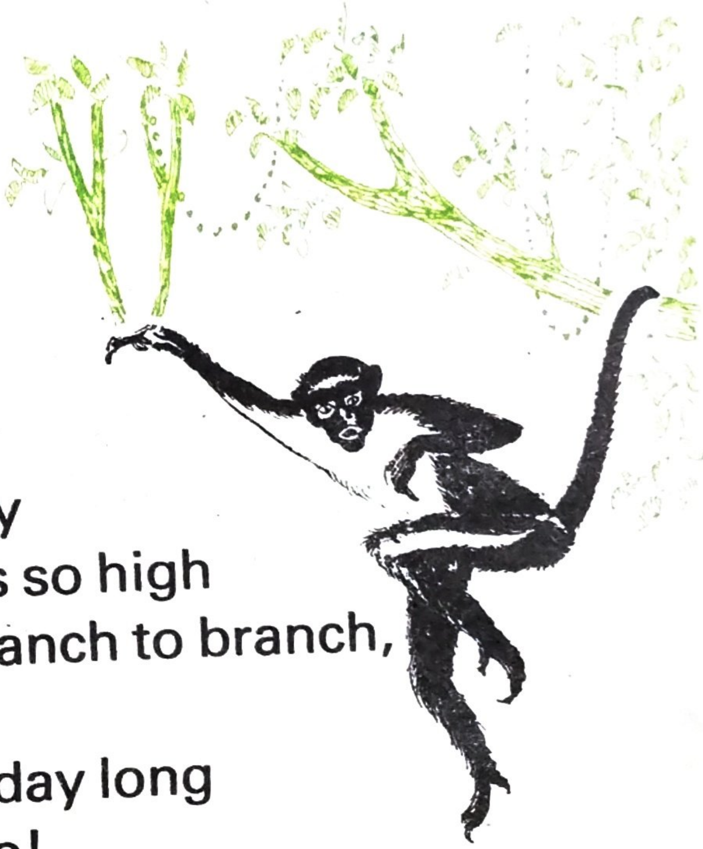
Instead of this we can write.

The hen is a useful bird.
She lays eggs for us.

Use one of the pronouns below instead of the words underlined.

1. My brother is big. My brother is tall too.
2. The river is very wide. I swim in the river in the summer.
3. My mother works in an office. My mother goes to work every day.
4. Ravi and Ashok are friends. Ravi and Ashok live near the bus-stand.

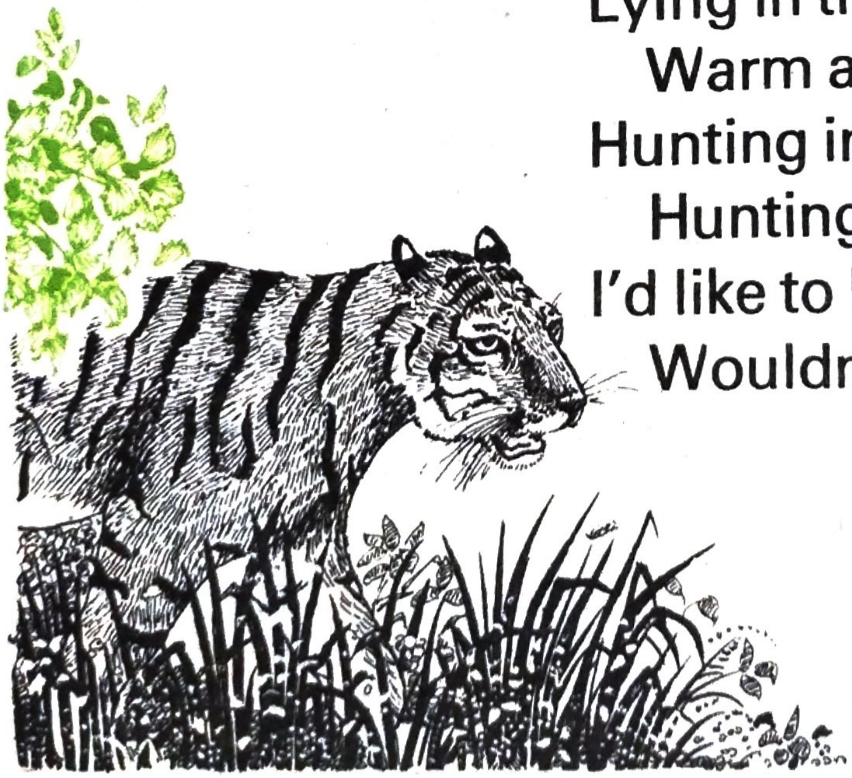
(She, it, They, He)



I'd like to be

I'd like to be a monkey
And climb the trees so high
Jumping, leaping, branch to branch,
Till I reach the sky
Playing, skipping all day long
Dancing, eating too!
I'd like to be a monkey
Wouldn't you?

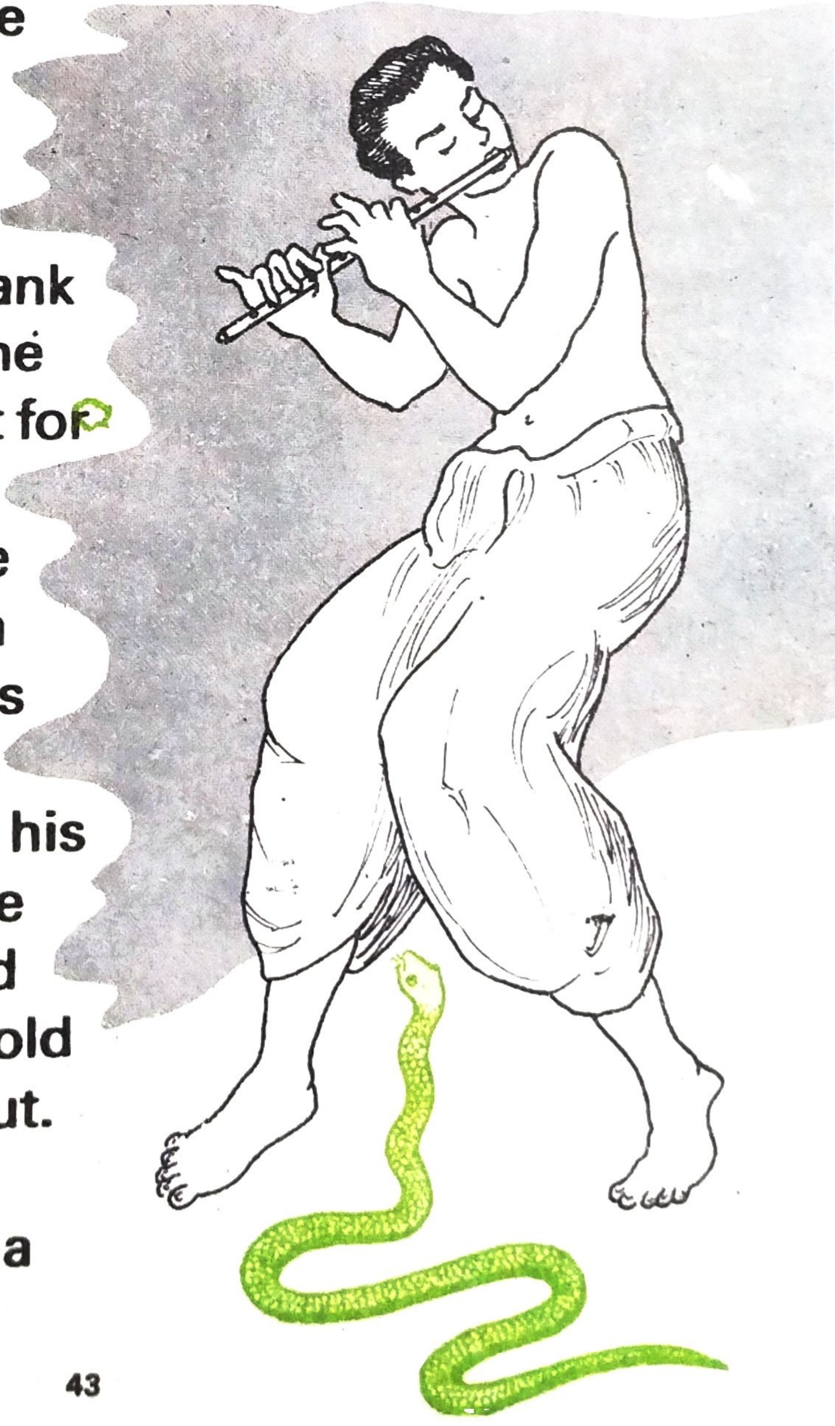
I'd like to be a tiger
And prowl in jungle deep
Lying in the sunlight
Warm and fast asleep
Hunting in the evening
Hunting all night through
I'd like to be a tiger
Wouldn't you?



Mangoes and guavas (Part One)

Once upon a time there was a poor boy called Perumal. He lived not far from the sea, near the coast of South India. He had some goats and every day he took the goats to eat grass near some rocks.

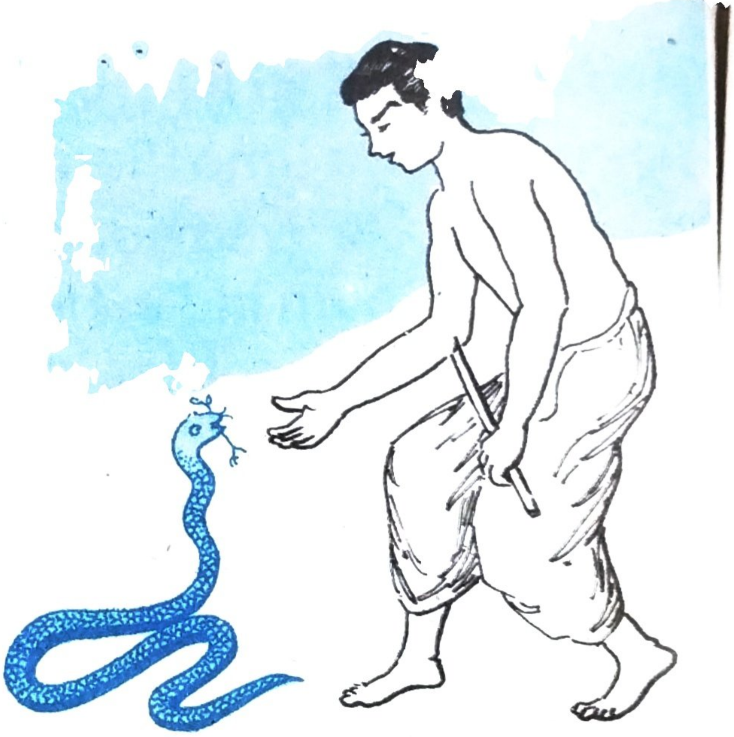
One day he was sitting on a rock and playing his flute. Suddenly, in front of him, he saw a beautiful green snake. The snake danced as Perumal played the flute. After some time the snake spoke to Perumal. 'Thank you for your music,' she said. 'Here is a present for you.'



She went behind the rock and brought out a gold coin. Perumal was very happy.

Every day he played his flute, and every day the beautiful snake danced and then gave him a gold coin. He left his little hut. He bought some land near the sea, and built a new house.

When September came the snake said, 'Perumal, I am going away for the winter, and I shall come back next spring. Now, answer this question: which do you like, mangoes or guavas?'



'I like both,' said Perumal with a smile.

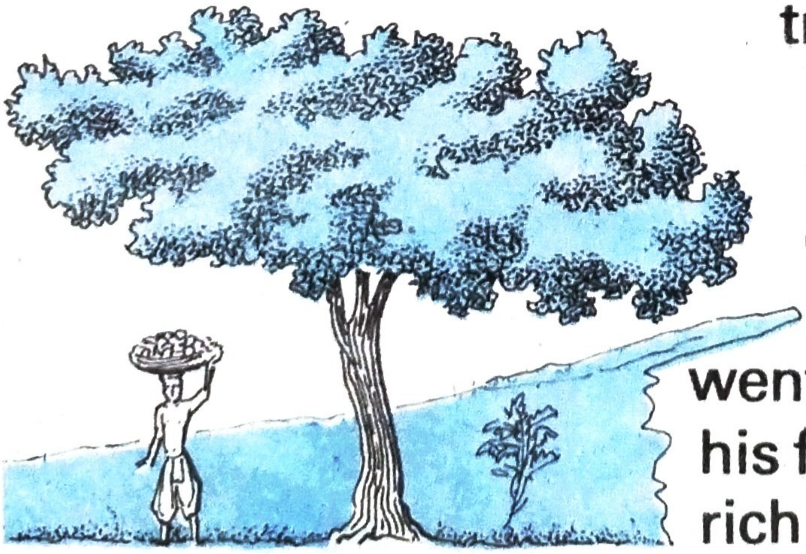
'Here you are!' said the snake, and she gave Perumal a small twig. 'Plant this twig in your garden. One day it will give you mangoes, and the next day guavas.'

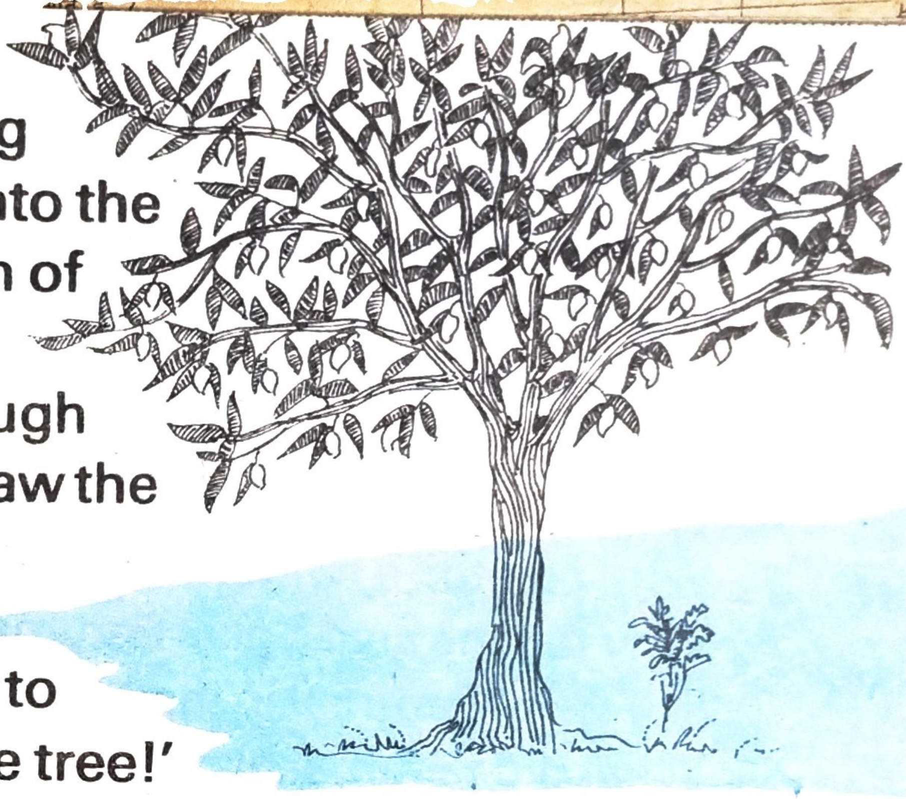
So Perumal planted the twig in his garden, and in a month or so it grew into a fine tree.

One morning Perumal went into the garden; the tree was full of mangoes.

He picked all the mangoes, and took them to the town and sold them. When he got home the tree was full of flowers again, and the next morning it was full of guavas.

Every day Perumal went to the town and sold his fruit. He became quite rich.

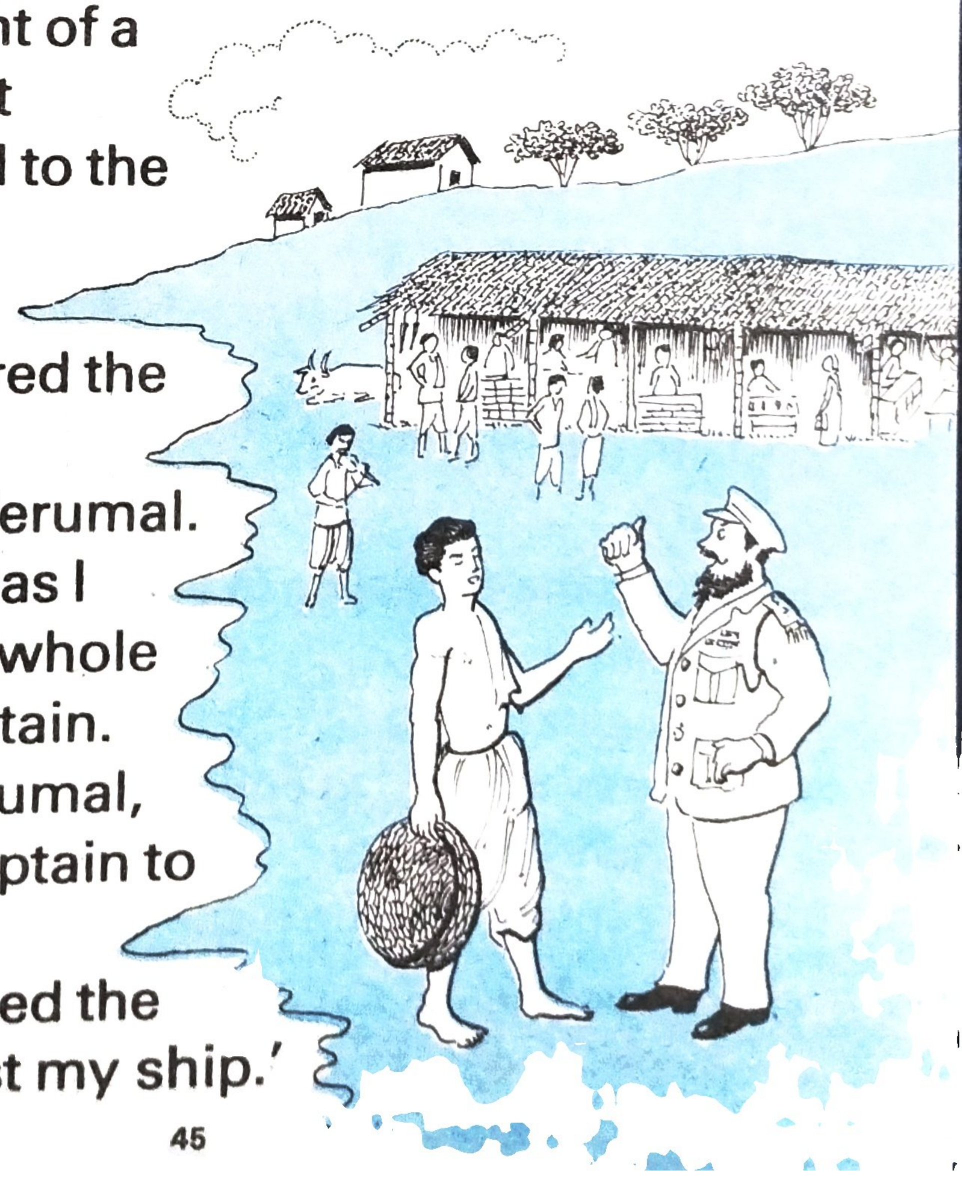




Now one day a big sailing-ship came into the harbour The captain of the ship looked at Perumal's tree through his telescope, and saw the mangoes.

'Mangoes in December!' he said to himself. 'What a fine tree!'

The next day he went into the town and met Perumal. 'Your mangoes are very fine,' he said.



Perumal thought of a joke. 'They are not mangoes,' he said to the captain. 'They are guavas.'

'Mangoes!' roared the captain.

'Guavas!' said Perumal.

'If they are guavas I shall give you my whole ship!' said the captain.

'Right!' said Perumal, and he took the captain to his garden.

'Guavas!' groaned the captain. 'I have lost my ship.'

Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Who gave Perumal a gold coin?
2. Why did the captain groan?
3. Where did Perumal live?
4. Where did Perumal sell the mangoes?
5. Who planted a twig?
6. Why did the snake give Perumal a present?
7. Who met Perumal in the town?
8. What did Perumal play?
9. Did Perumal like mangoes or guavas?
10. What was full of flowers?

Match A and B below.

A	B
Every day	buy a house.
I am going	to give you a present.
I am going away	town today.
I am going to	going to sell mangoes.
I am going to the	he played his flute.
I am	for the winter.

Complete the following in your own words.

1. The snake gave ...
2. The captain was ...
3. Perumal wanted to build ...
4. Suddenly Perumal ...
5. The captain took up his telescope and ...

Exercise B

Change the meaning of the following by adding not. You will have to change the verbs.

1. Perumal liked guavas.
2. The captain looked through his telescope.
3. The beautiful snake gave him a coin.
4. The ship came into the harbour.
5. The captain was very surprised.
6. Perumal played his flute.
7. Perumal sold all the mangoes.
8. 'I shall give you my whole ship.'

What are the following things? You will find them, in the story of Perumal.

1. A long, green thing like a rope.
2. A round, yellow thing like a ball.
3. A place to live in.
4. A place for ships to sail into town in.
5. A thing for making music.
6. An animal that eats grass.

Underline the pronouns in the following.

One day Perumal went to town. He wanted to sell mangoes. They were very good mangoes. He gave the mangoes to an old woman. She threw one mango away because it was bad. Then she gave the money to Perumal and he went home. He was very happy.

Mangoes and guavas (Part Two)

The next day Perumal got up early and went to the captain's ship. There was the captain, sitting on the deck and looking very sad.

'Don't be sad,' cried Perumal with a smile. 'I shall not take your ship away from you. I was playing a joke on you.'

He sat down on the deck next to the captain and told him all about the beautiful snake, and the twig, and the mango and guava tree.

The captain listened to the story and then he laughed. 'It was a good joke,' he said to Perumal. 'And you are a good man, too. You didn't take my ship. Come! Have dinner here with me today.' So they both sat down to dinner together.

Now on the ship was a man called Raman. He was not a good man; he was very wicked. He sat quietly on deck and listened to Perumal's story.

'I want to get that tree for myself,' he said. Then he thought of a plan.

The next day the wicked Raman went into town and walked along the streets. At last he saw Perumal.

'Hello,' he said. 'I saw your fine mango tree this morning.'

Perumal laughed.

'It's not a mango tree,' he said. 'It's a guava tree.'

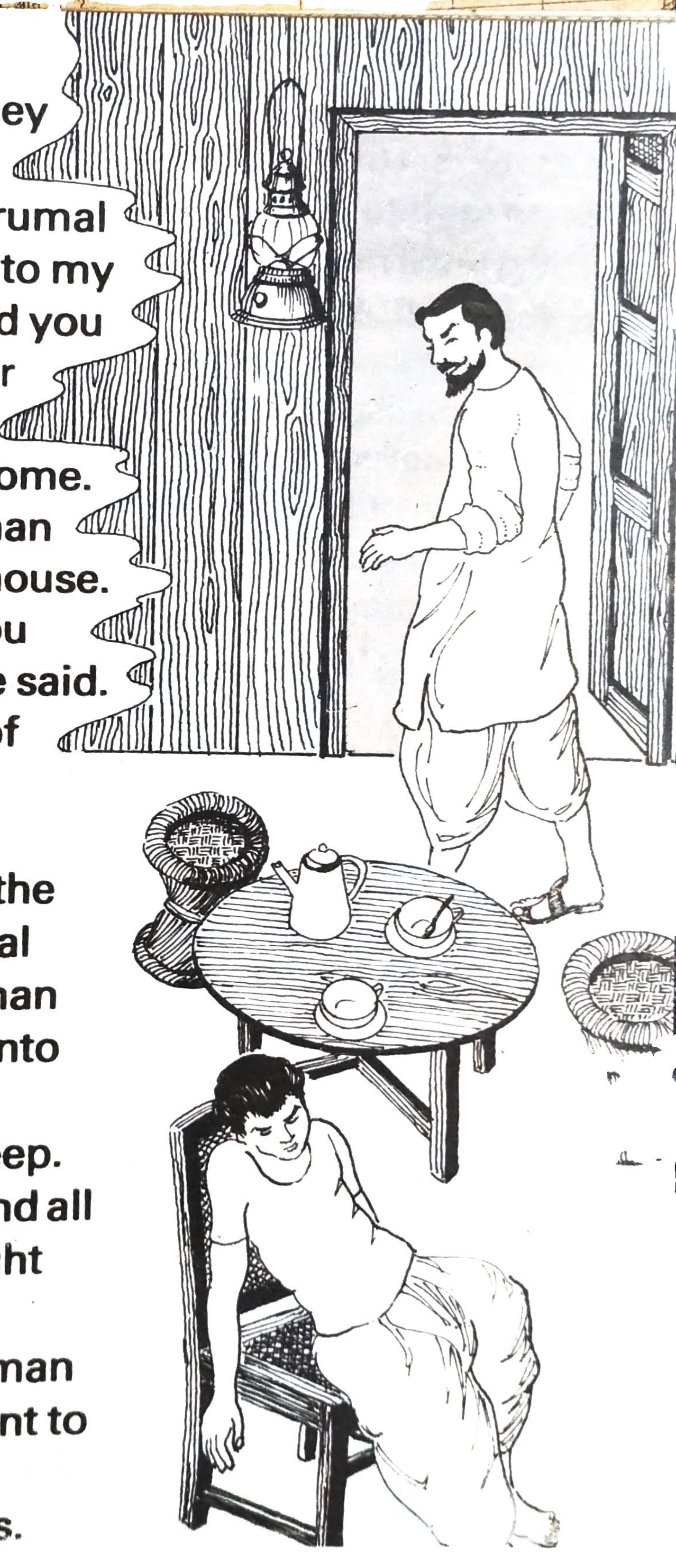
'No, no!' shouted Raman. 'It's a mango tree. I'll give you all my money if I'm wrong.'

'All right,' said Perumal with a smile. 'Come to my house tomorrow and you can see it. Bring your money, too.' He laughed and went home.

That evening Raman came to Perumal's house. 'I came to remind you about tomorrow,' he said. 'And to drink a cup of coffee with you.'

'Certainly,' said Perumal, and made the coffee. While Perumal was not looking Raman put some medicine into Perumal's coffee. Perumal fell fast asleep. He slept that night, and all next day, and the night after.

In the morning Raman came; when they went to the tree they saw mangoes, not guavas.



Exercise A

Read the last two pages again, and then put the following sentences into their correct order.

Perumal made a cup of coffee.
Perumal had dinner with the captain.
Raman saw Perumal's mangoes.
Raman listened to Perumal's story.
Perumal went to see the captain.
Raman put some medicine into the coffee.
Raman went to Perumal's house.
The captain invited Perumal to dinner.

Complete the following in your own words.

1. One day Perumal was . . .
2. The captain listened . . .
3. Raman thought . . .
4. Perumal did not . . .
5. The captain was looking . . .
6. When they saw . . .

Use these phrases in sentences of your own.

on the ship
away from you
in his house
up early
with a smile
some medicine

Sometimes we write Rama's instead of of Rama. Change the words underlined.

The coffee of Perumal. (Perumal's coffee).
The ship of the captain.
The plan of Raman.
The telescope of the captain.
The joke of Perumal.
The twig of the snake.

Exercise B

Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Perumal go to the ship?
2. Why did Raman put medicine into the coffee?
3. When did Perumal smile for the second time?
4. Why did Perumal go fast asleep?
5. When did Perumal smile for the first time?
6. What was Perumal's joke?
7. How long did Perumal sleep?
8. Where did Raman live?

Put full-stops and capital letters in the following sentences.

perumal went to the ship the captain listened to
perumal's story raman listened to the story too
he was a very wicked man he wanted to steal
perumal's tree perumal went to sleep raman
put some medicine in perumal's coffee

See if you can find the odd-man-out in the following.

1. man girl boy dog woman
2. box can pencil tin bag
3. mango carrot potato radish cabbage
4. pen ink pencil jug nib
5. finger hand glasses nose chest

Put the following into alphabetical order.

bag book branch break big bottle
bun biscuit bring bus batch band

Mangoes and guavas (Part Three)

'Now the tree is mine,' laughed Raman, 'and your house and garden and goats and everything. You must leave today!'

Perumal was very sad, but off he went. He had a few gold coins left, and he bought some goats and lived in a small house away from the harbour.

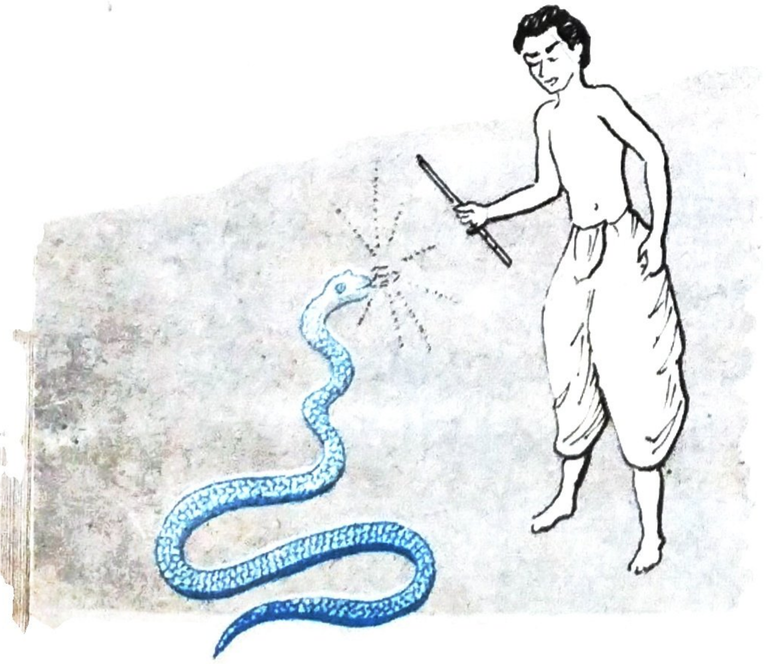
One day in spring he took his goats to the rocky place near the village. He sat on a rock and played his flute. Suddenly the beautiful green snake came out from under the rock.

'Hello,' said the snake. 'Why are you playing a sad tune today? Play me a happy tune, and then I can dance.'

'But I'm not happy,' said Perumal, and he told the beautiful snake about the wicked Raman.

'First play me a happy tune,' said the snake, 'and I shall help you.'

So Perumal played, and the snake danced.



At last she stopped, and took from behind the rock a bright diamond. 'Show this to Raman,' she said, 'and after that the tree will give mangoes for two days, not one,'

Perumal thanked the snake and went home.

The next day he went to Raman's house. Raman was picking mangoes.

'Ha! my poor friend,' said Raman in an angry voice. 'Why have you come here?'

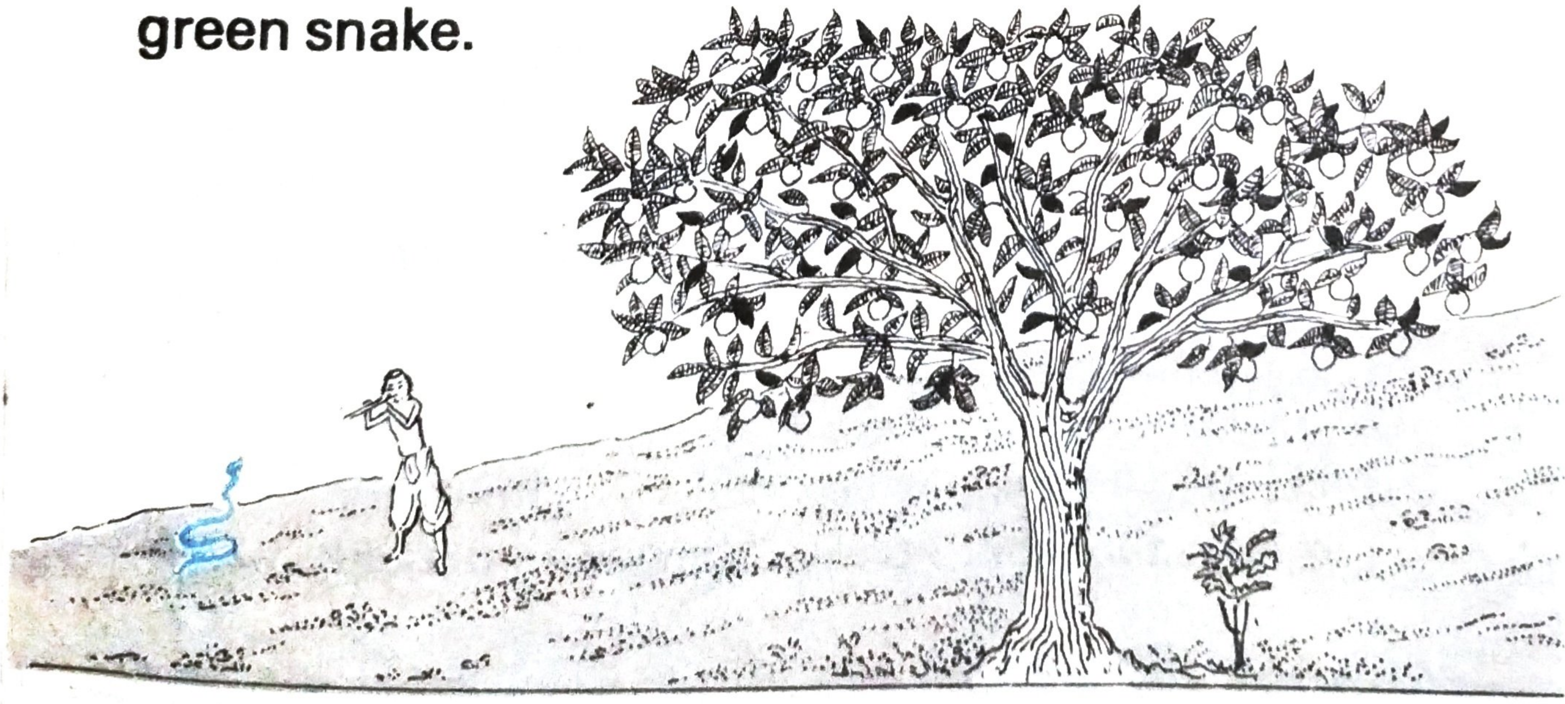
'Look at this,' said Perumal, and he showed Raman the beautiful diamond. 'Tomorrow there will be mangoes on your tree.'

'No,' said Raman. 'Guavas!'

'Mangoes,' said Perumal. 'Right! If there are mangoes on your tree tomorrow I shall have the tree back, and my house, too. If there are guavas I shall give you this diamond.'

'Agreed,' shouted Raman. And the next day Perumal came, and there were mangoes on the tree. Raman was very angry, but he left, and gave the house back to Perumal.

So Perumal lived once again in his house, and every day he went to play his flute for the beautiful green snake.



Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Perumal unhappy?
2. Why did Raman want the diamond?
3. Who gave the diamond to Perumal?
4. When did Perumal take his goats to the rocky place again?
5. Why did Raman get angry?
6. Who came out from under the rock?
7. Why did Perumal play a sad tune?
8. Who had some gold coins left?

Fill in the blanks in the following.

1. Perumal talked to the . . . green snake.
2. He . . . Raman a beautiful diamond.
3. He had . . . . . . gold coins left.
4. Perumal lived once . . . in his house.
5. Perumal . . . some goats.
6. She took out a . . . diamond.

Choose the correct words from brackets.

1. Perumal . . . a beautiful tune.
2. The snake . . . before Perumal.
3. 'Tomorrow there . . . mangoes on your tree.'
4. Perumal . . . the snake.
5. Raman . . . the mangoes.

(picking, dance, was, will be, thanking, picked, thanked, play, danced, played)

Exercise B

Choose suitable words from A, B and C and make sentences of your own.

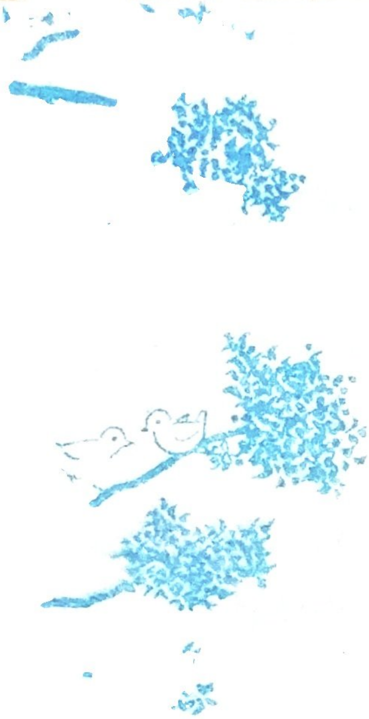
A	B	C
big	man	dance
strong	snake	eat
beautiful	girl	smile
old	boy	laugh
fat	woman	get angry
thin	captain	go to sleep

Find the mistakes in the following and write out the sentences correctly.

1. The old man goes to market yesterday.
2. Temples two I see tomorrow.
3. All the birds flies in the sky.
4. Please gives me six banana.
5. He couldn't able to come.
6. My mother smile at me every day.

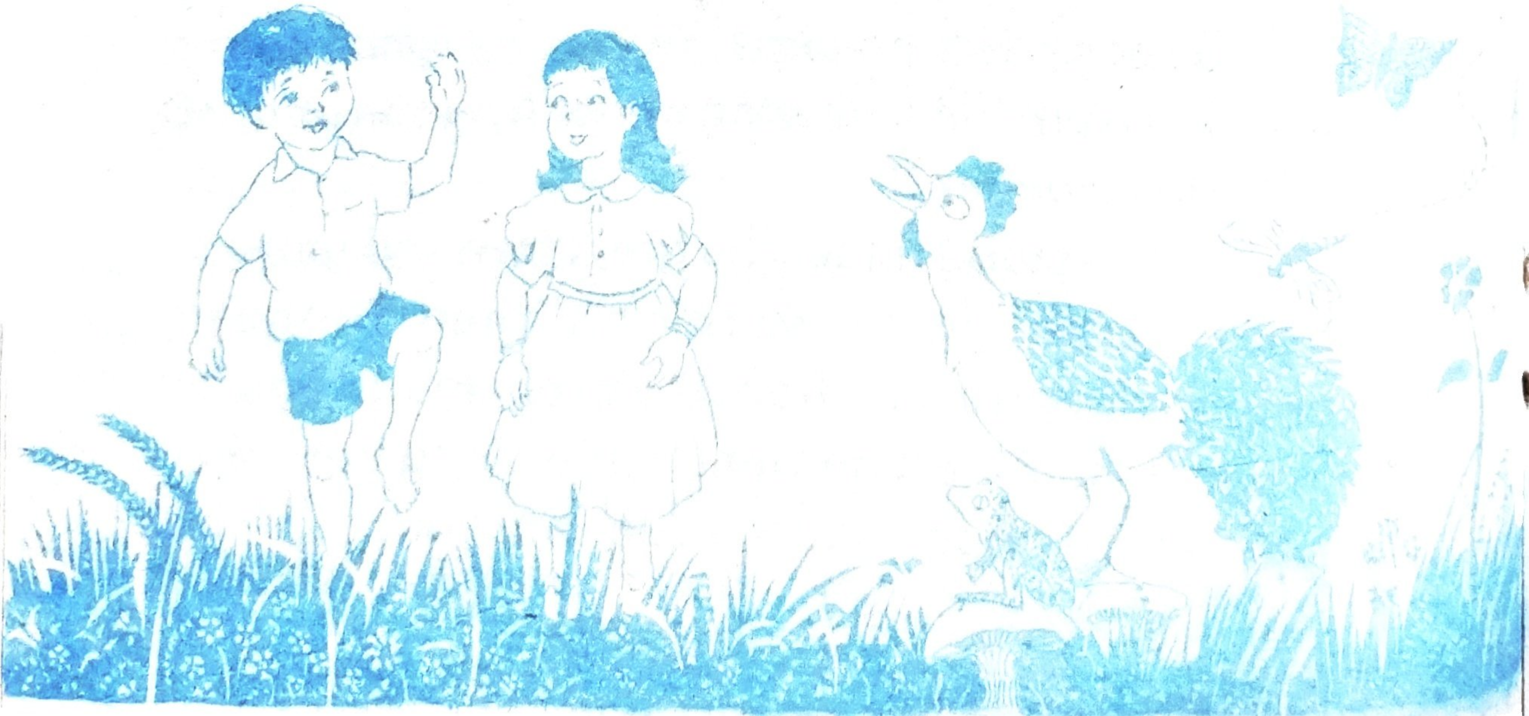
Make three columns A, B and C, in your exercise books. Write nouns from the following under A, verbs under B, and adjectives under C.

The old man stood under the great tree and looked towards the blue hills. He was old and tired. The heavy rain poured down on him from the thick clouds, and his clothes got wet. At last he went home along the stony path. The rain stopped and the sun came out.



Spring

Little Boy,
Full of joy;
Little Girl,
Sweet and small;
Cock does crow,
So do you;
Merry voice,
Infant noise,
Merrily, Merrily, to welcome in the year.



Exercise A

Read page 20 again about joining words. Then join a word in A with a word in B.

A	B
match	room
class	kerchief
door	box
money	way
shoe	box
hand	lace

Read page 21 again. Read about words with the same sound. Then fill in the blanks below.

pen . . .
bird . . .
eat . . .
blue . . .
boy . . .
hand . . .

man . . .
fox . . . .
sent . . .
you . . .
girl . . .
bread . . .

In the following sentences the words have got mixed up. Write correct sentences.Don't forget the capital letters and full-stops.

1. of ran house Perumal the out
2. sang very musicians loudly four the
3. the the away man threw old goat
4. on the his Hans butter put head
5. Perumal Raman trick on a played
6. clever very jackal was the

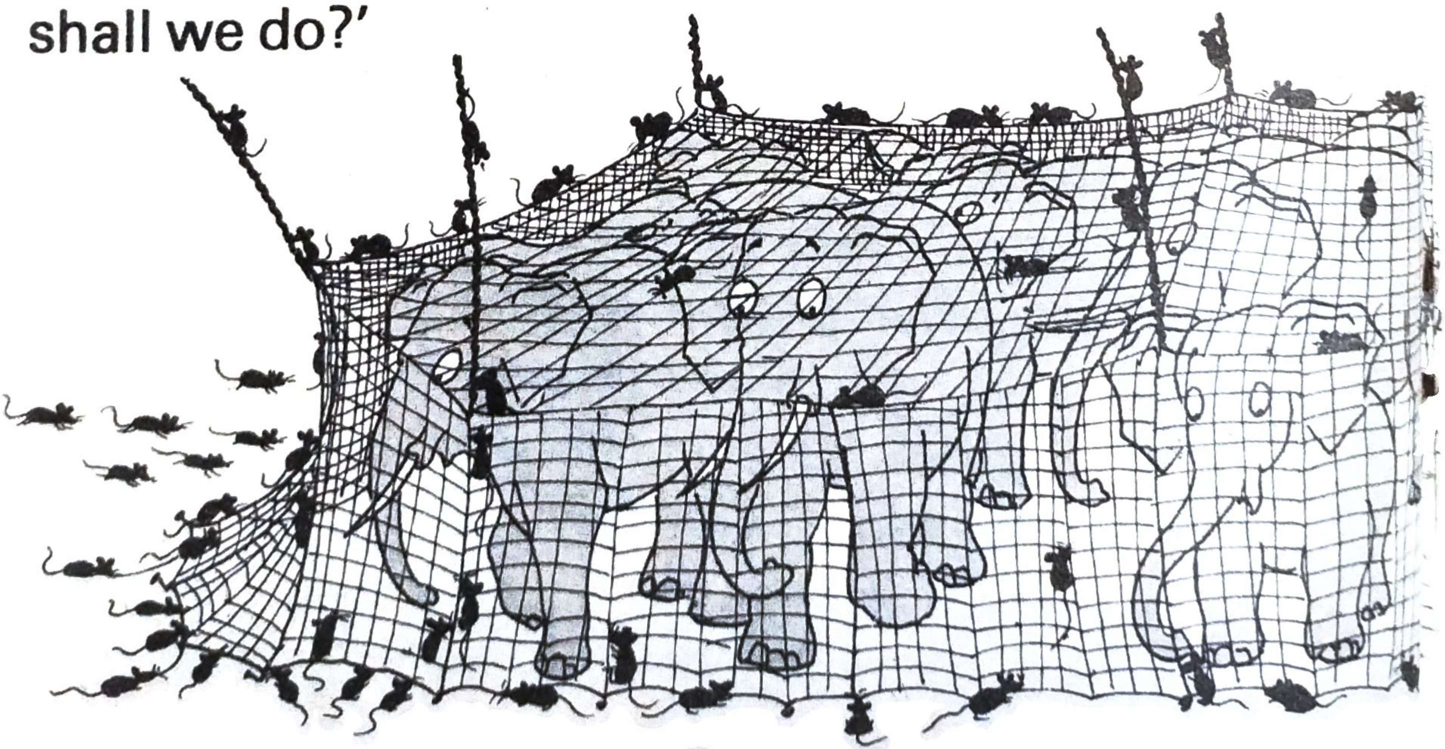
The mice and the elephants

Once upon a time there was a king, who lived in a fine stone palace. After many years the king grew old and died, and everyone left the palace. Slowly the walls fell down, and soon only the floors were left.

Now in the cracks of the floors lived hundreds of mice. They lived with their sons and grandsons, their grandfathers and their grandmothers, and they were all very comfortable. They played games. They had festivals and marriages and dramas and feasts. They were all very happy.

Near this palace was a large lake, and one day in the hot weather the elephant-king came to drink water with his herd. The whole herd walked all over the floors of the palace and killed many of the mice.

The mice were very sad, and they held a meeting. 'These elephants will kill us all,' they cried. 'What shall we do?'

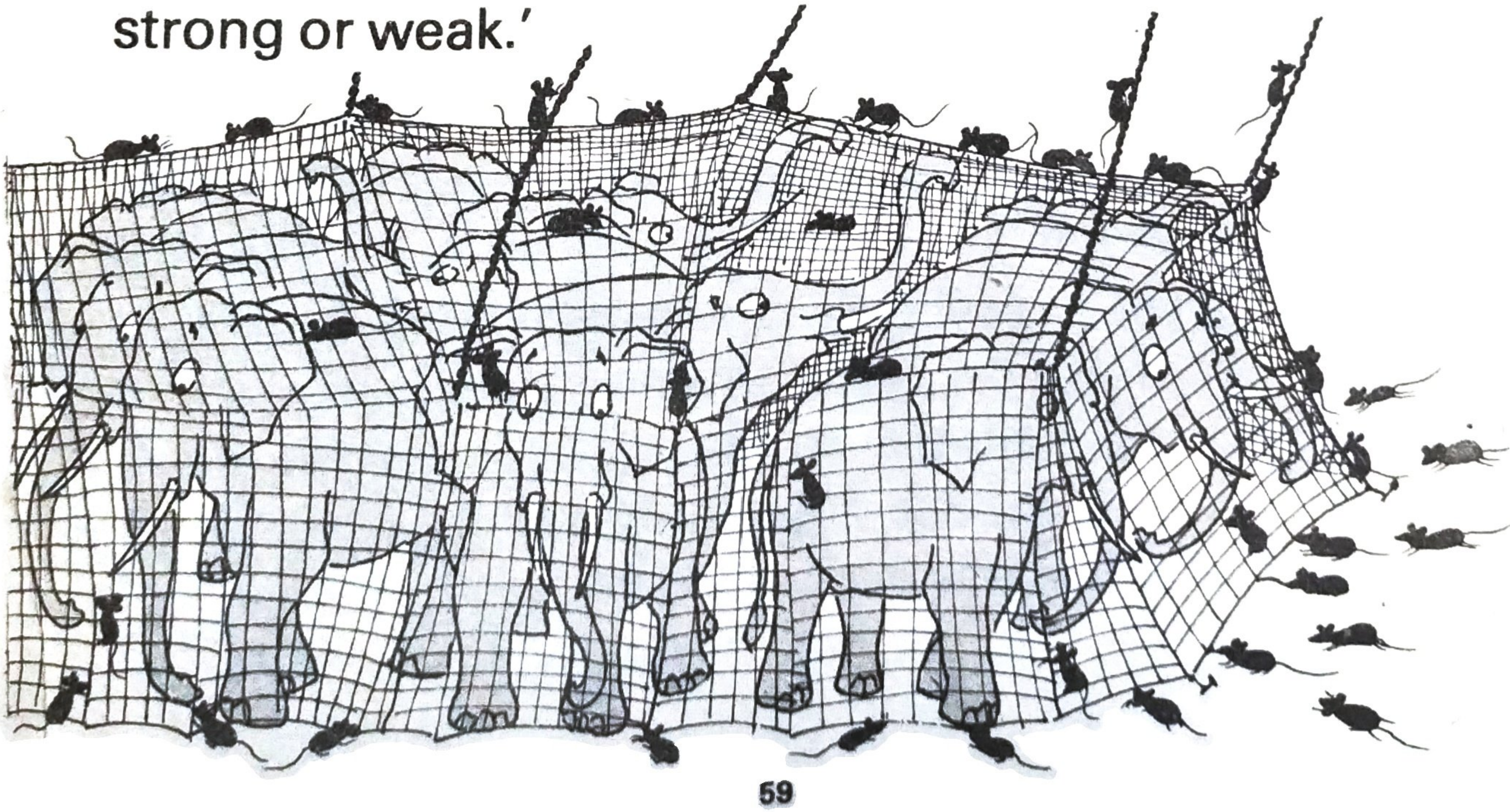


Some of the mice went to the elephants and said, 'O friends, we are living under the palace floors near the lake. If you walk over the floors on the way to the lake for water, you will kill us all. Please go along another path. One day we may help you.'

The elephant-king and his herd listened to the mice, and at last they agreed to use another path.

Now one day the elephant-king and his herd were trapped in the forest by some hunters, and tied up with ropes. Luckily one of the elephants was not in the trap, and he ran through the forest and called the mice. Hundreds of them came to help the elephants. They bit the ropes, and at last the elephants were free. The elephants thanked the mice, and they remembered the old saying:

'Make friends, always make friends, however strong or weak.'



Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. What did the elephants remember?
2. Who came to drink water?
3. Who agreed to use another path?
4. Why did everyone leave the palace?
5. Who lived in the cracks of the floors?
6. Who saved the elephants?
7. Why is it good to make friends?
8. Where did the king live?
9. Who trapped the elephants?
10. Why did the mice hold a meeting?

Make sentences of your own from the following.

1. The elephant-king wanted . . .
2. Under the floors of the palace . . .
3. 'These elephants will certainly . . .'
4. 'Today we are going to catch . . .'
5. 'Let us help . . .'
6. At the meeting . . .

Read the story and then say whether the following are right or wrong.

1. The king was very kind to the elephants.
2. The mice did not help anyone.
3. The elephants thanked the mice.
4. The herd decided to go another way.
5. The palace was made of bricks.

Exercise B

Read the story of the mice again and then put these sentences in their correct order.

The mice went to talk to the elephants.
The elephants were caught in a trap.
The king died.
The mice bit the ropes of the trap.
The palace walls fell down.
One elephant called the mice.
The elephants killed some mice.
The mice held a meeting.

Write your own story. Use the words and phrases given below.

small boy —— wide river —— small boat —— across river —— catches fish —— wants to come back —— big wind comes —— blows boat —— away from home —— man sees —— shouts —— jumps in water —— stops boat ——

Read the sentences below carefully. Look at the words underlined. Then use these words in new sentences of your own:

1. Please come away from the fire.
2. I'm going to call at the post office.
3. Don't blow out the candle.
4. He sent away the two men.
5. Please look after Ravi for me.
6. The elephants could not get away.

Exercise C

See if you can guess what these things are.

1. A small box full of sticks.
2. Something we put a letter in.
3. We wear these on our heads.
4. Some people wear these on their noses.
5. We get water from this.
6. We put on the light with this.
7. We keep warm at night with this.
8. We brush our teeth with this.

Look carefully at the pronouns underlined in the following.

One day Ravi went for a walk. He caught his foot in the root of a tree, and down he fell. Suddenly he heard a roar. He looked at the bushes, and near them he saw a tail. As he looked at it, it moved. Then a tiger came out of the bush. Ravi looked at the tiger, and the tiger looked at him. The tiger growled at him, and Ravi growled at the tiger. The tiger ran away. Ravi watched it running through the bushes. Then he went home.

Now use the pronouns in sentences of your own.

Add a, an or the in the blanks.

. . . apple . . . sun . . . bag . . . aeroplane . . . donkey
. . . world . . . man . . . onion . . . yellow box
. . . easy chair . . . egg . . . elephant . . . year
. . . week

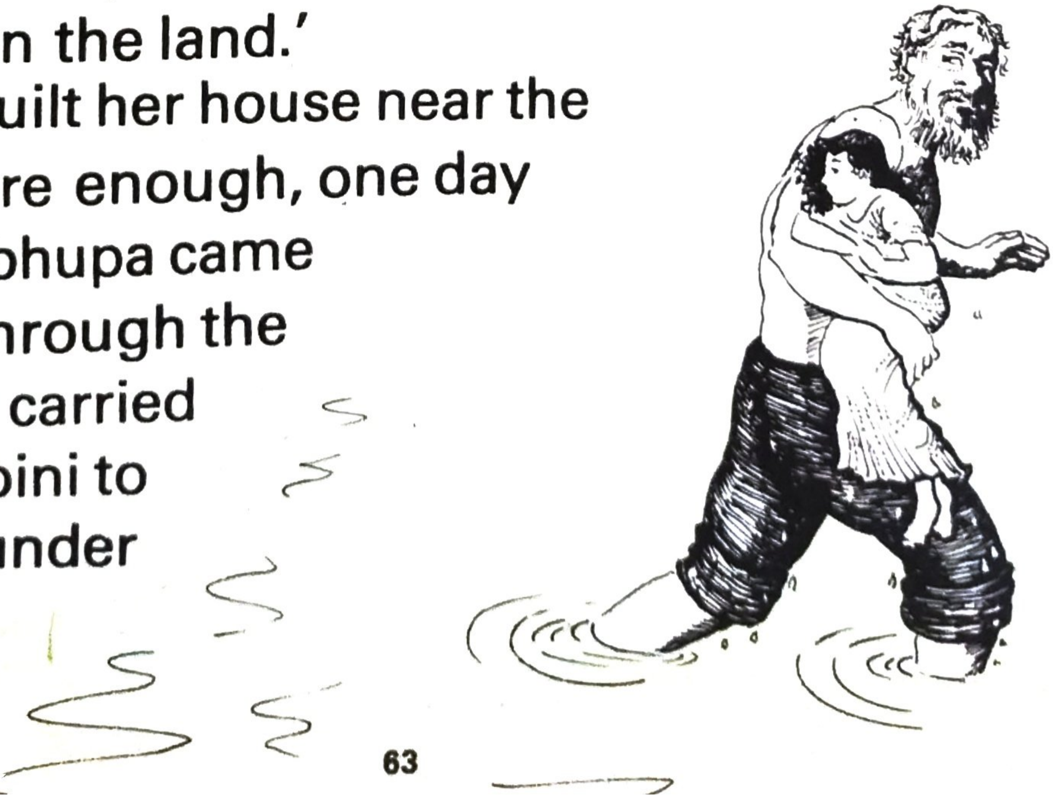
Parangavabhupa (Part One)

Once upon a time, on the coast of Bengal, there lived a woman called Nandini. She was very rich, and she had four children—a beautiful daughter called Kadambini and three sons. Pundarik and Abhinash were tall and strong, and the youngest son was Nabendu. He was only a boy, quite short and small, but handsome.

Now one day Nandini decided to build a house. 'I shall build a fine house near the sea,' she said. But her neighbours told her, 'Don't build it near the sea. Your daughter Kadambini is very pretty, and Parangavabhupa will see her and carry her away.'

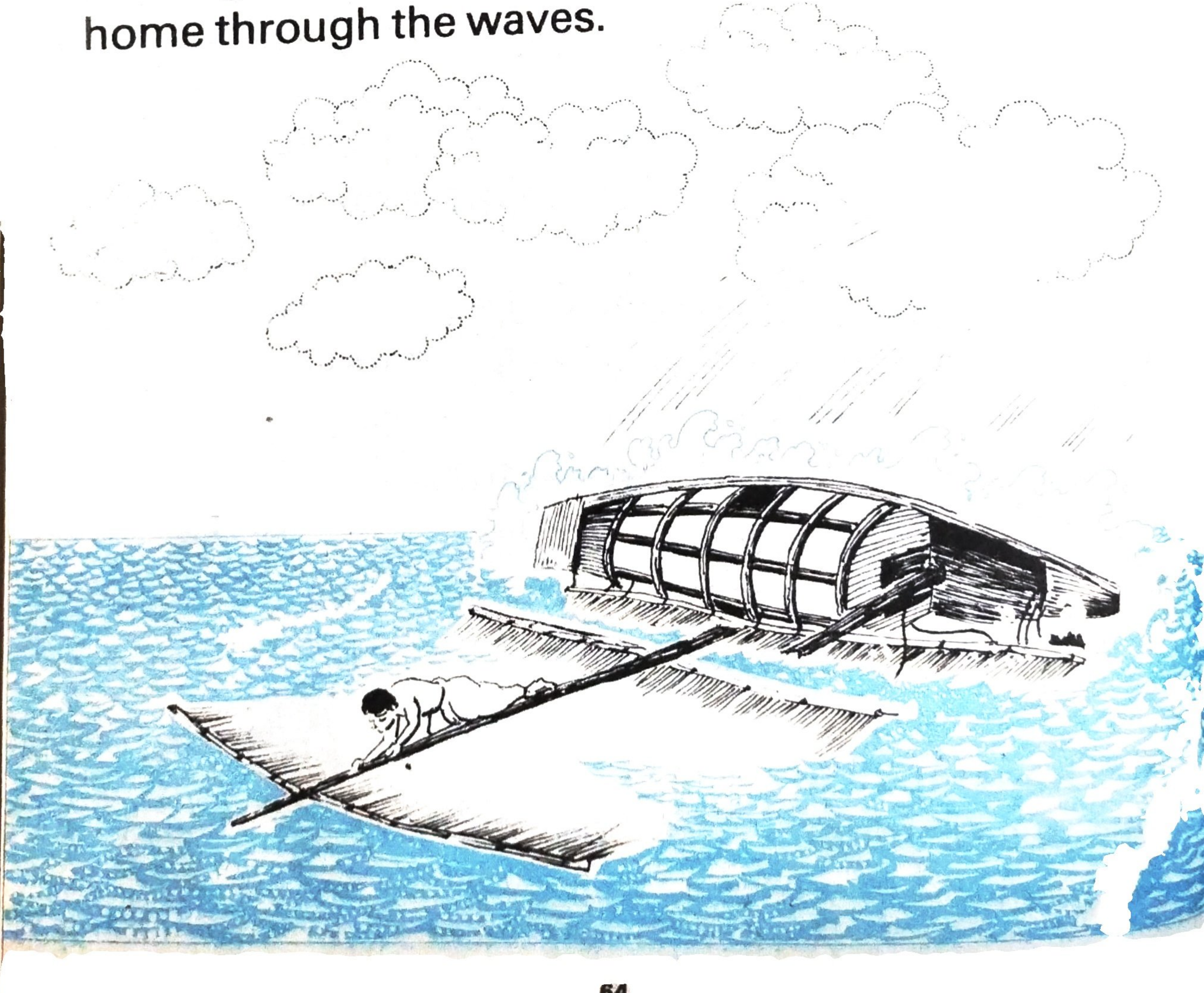
Parangavabhupa was a very strong and bad-tempered old man who lived in the sea, and everyone was afraid of him. 'I shall build my house near the sea,' said Nandini. 'I am not afraid. Parangavabhupa owns the sea, but he doesn't own the land.'

So she built her house near the sea, and sure enough, one day Parangavabhupa came crashing through the waves and carried off Kadambini to his castle under the sea.



Nandini was very sad, and did not know what to do. But her son Pundarik came to her and said, 'Mother, don't cry. Give me a fine ship, and I shall sail off to Parangavabhupa's castle and bring Kadambini home.' So Nandini built him a fine ship, and he sailed off across the sea.

He had only gone a little way when Parangavabhupa rose out of the sea, took the ship up in his great, strong arms and hurled it into the waves. The mast broke, and Pundarik was hurt, but he caught hold of the mast and pushed himself home through the waves.

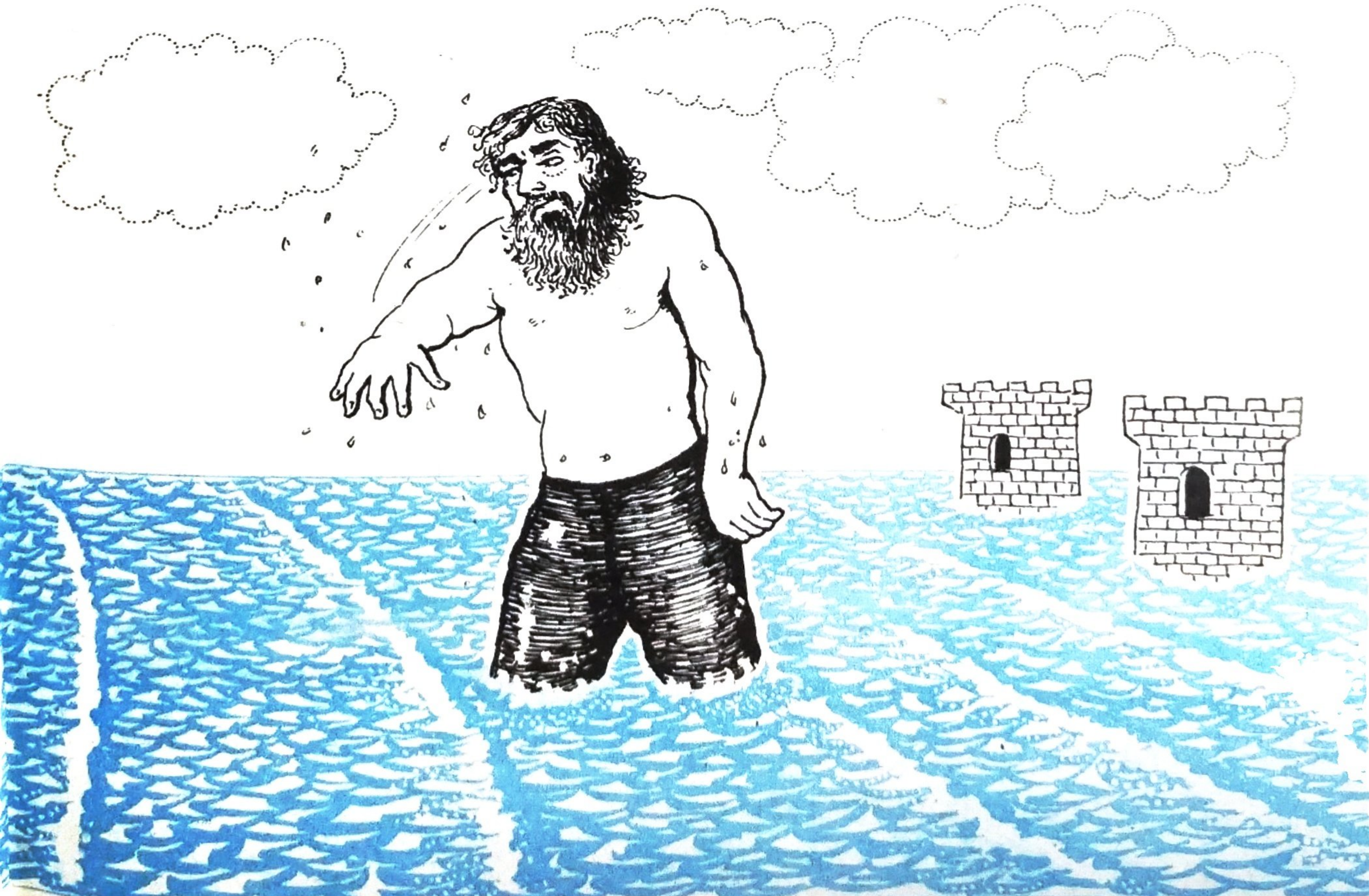


Then Abhinash told his mother to send him. She built him a fine ship, too, but the same thing happened; the old man broke it.

Then little Nabendu came to his mother and said, 'Give me a ship, Mother, and I shall sail across the sea and bring back Kadambini.'

'I can't send you,' cried his mother. 'You are too small.'

So Nabendu went to the town and borrowed a fishing-boat from a friend. He put up a small sail and off he went. Parangavabhupa saw him and thought, 'He's only a boy.' So he made the sea calm and Nabendu sailed on.



Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Why didn't Parangavabhupa hurt Nabendu?
2. How many children did Nandini have?
3. Was Parangavabhupa a good-tempered man?
4. How did Abhinash lose his ship?
5. Where did Nandini build her house?
6. How did Nabendu get a ship?
7. How did Kadambini leave home?
8. Why didn't Nandini send Nabendu?
9. How did Pundarik get home?
10. Why did Nandini cry?

Fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

1. Her daughter was very . . .
2. Parangavabhupa was very . . .
3. He came . . . through the waves.
4. He . . . the ship into the waves.
5. The . . . of the ship broke.
6. Nabendu . . . a fishing boat.
7. He . . . the sea, but not the land.

Who do you think said the following?

1. 'I am going to build a fine house.
2. 'I am going to carry that girl away.'
3. 'Oh, dear, he has taken my daughter away.'
4. 'Please, Ashoke, can you lend me your fishing boat?'
5. 'My ship has gone under the waves like my brother's.'
6. 'Where has Nabendu gone?'

Exercise B

Say whether the following are true or false.

1. Nabendu's ship was thrown into the sea.
2. Nandini had two daughters and two sons.
3. Nandini built her house near the sea.
4. Abhinash's ship was lost.
5. Parangavabhupa made the sea calm for Nabendu.
6. Parangavabhupa lived in a castle.
7. The neighbours told Kadambini not to build her house near the sea.
8. Nabendu wanted to save his sister.
9. Pundarik was very young and small.

See if you can guess the following words. They all end in -age.

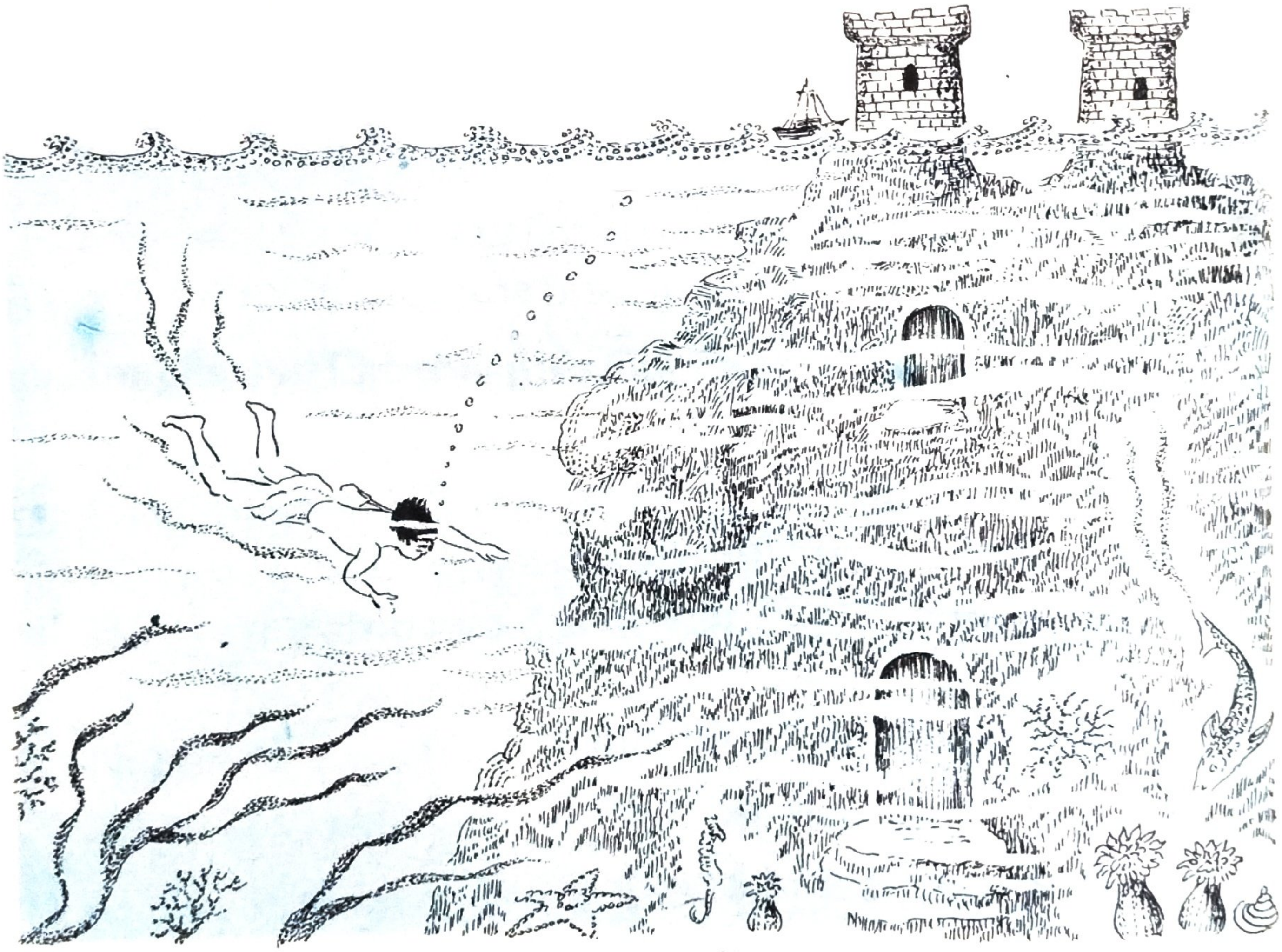
1. Found in a book.
2. For keeping tigers in.
3. Great anger.
4. Money every week.
5. A wise man (This is difficult!)

Answer these questions.

1. What is the mast of a ship used for?
2. What is a house used for?
3. What is a castle used for?
4. What is a fishing-boat used for?
5. What is a fishing-net used for?
6. What is a tent used for?
7. What is a hammer used for?
8. What is a knife used for?

Parangavabhupa (Part Two)

Nabendu sailed across the sea for many miles, and at last he came to Parangavabhupa's castle. The top of the castle stuck out of the sea, and Nabendu climbed out of his boat and swam down into the castle.



Nabendu went inside and found Kadambini. He told her about his fishing-boat and about her brothers.

'Now listen to me,' she said. 'Hide behind this cupboard. Keep very quiet, and don't come out until I call you.' Nabendu promised not to say a word.

In an hour or two Parangavabhupa came in from the sea and called for his dinner. After dinner he sat down in front of the fire and Kadambini came to talk to him. 'Today,' she said, 'a small boy came here, the son of an old friend of mine. Can he stay here for a while? He is only a little fisherboy.'

'Where is he?' shouted Parangavabhupa.

Kadambini brought out her brother from behind the cupboard, and he stood in front of Parangavabhupa. 'I saw him this morning. I made the sea calm for him. He can stay for a bit.'

So Nabendu stayed in the castle and lived with his sister. Every day they tried to think of a plan to leave the castle, but they could not.

The weeks went by, and at last Kadambini thought of one.

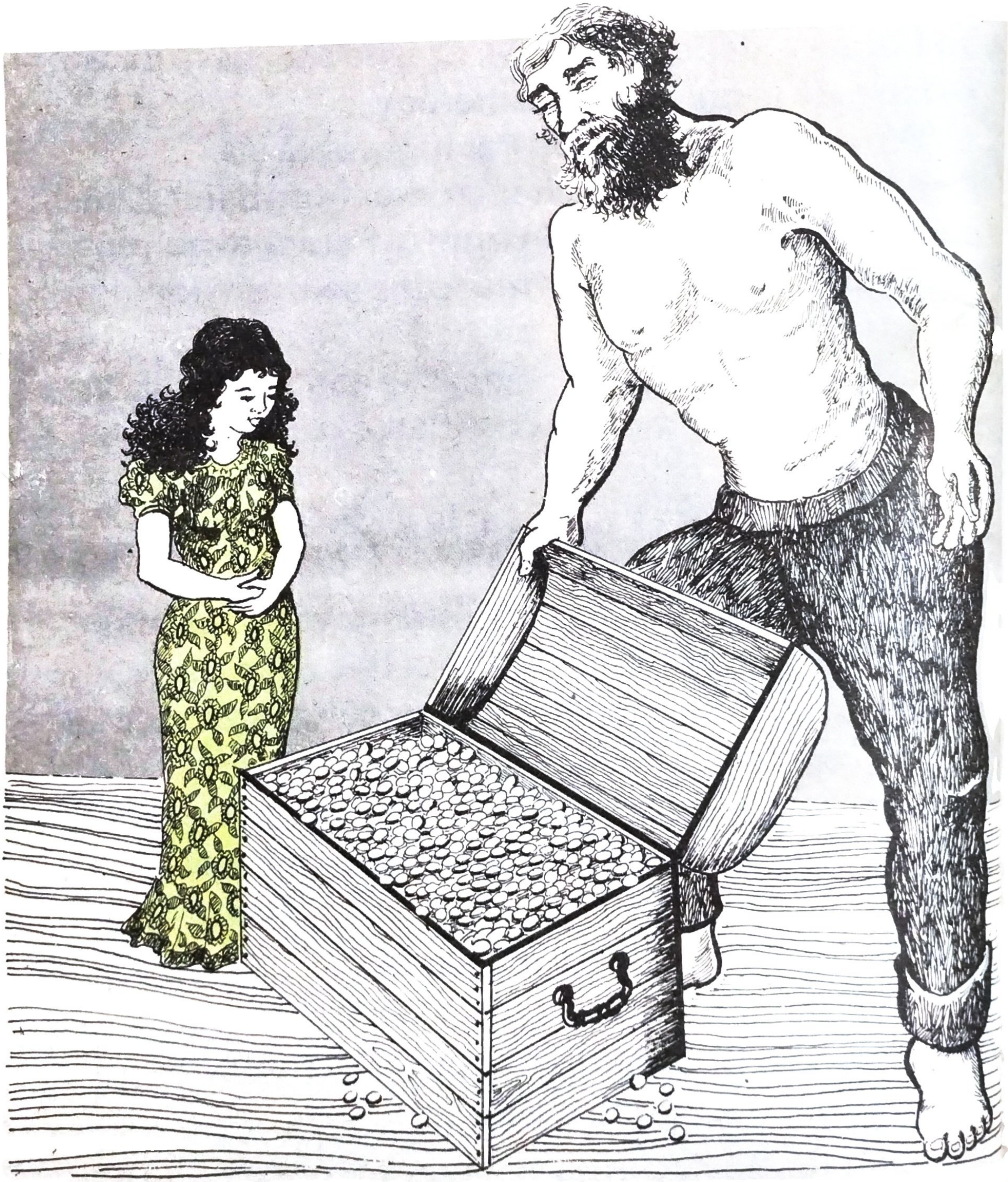
That evening she went to Parangavabhupa and said, 'I have been thinking about this poor boy's mother. She must be very sad, and in tears because her son has gone to sea. Let him go home on a holiday, and see his mother, and then come back.' Then she smiled at Parangavabhupa and said, 'He's a poor boy. Why don't you give him a present? But don't give him one if you're too poor.'

'Poor! I'm the king of the sea! I'm rich!'

Then he took Kadambini to a small room and showed her a wooden chest.

'There you are!' he cried. 'It's full of gold coins. He can carry it home to his mother.'

'Thank you,' said Kadambini. 'You are very kind.'



Exercise A

Fill in the blanks in the following.

1. He is only a little . . .
2. Nabendu was hiding in the . . .
3. 'Keep very . . . and don't make a noise.'
4. They had a plan to leave the . . .
5. Parangavabhupa said he was very . . .
6. The top of the castle . . . . . . of the sea.
7. Parangavabhupa made the sea . . . for Nabendu.
8. Parangavabhupa called for his . . .
9. 'Let Nabendu go home on a . . . .'
10. 'Why don't you give him a . . .?'

Match the following from A and B

A	B
Nabendu lived	not to say a word.
Parangavabhupa gave	was very sad.
The box was full	the boy a present.
Nabendu promised	behind the cupboard.
Nabendu was hiding	with his sister.
Nabendu's mother	called for his dinner.
Nabendu swam down	of gold coins.
Parangavabhupa	into the castle.

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

out of his boat
only a little
a plan to leave
across the sea
an old friend
until I call
behind the cupboard
out of the sea
in the sea
for a bit

Exercise B

Sometimes we use words to show the position between one noun and another. These words are called prepositions. All the words underlined in the sentences below are prepositions.

1. The box is on the table.
2. The man is walking under the bridge.
3. The cat is sitting near the wall.
4. The boy is standing beside the temple.
5. Nabendu sailed across the sea.

Now put in suitable prepositions in the following.

(down, from, in, up, on)

1. Ravi is coming home . . . the market.
2. The teacher wrote . . . the blackboard.
3. Aloke ran quickly . . . the hill.
4. Aloke tripped and fell . . . the hill.
5. There is a rat . . . my kitchen.

Try to find the words below. They all begin with bo____.

1. This is made of glass and holds liquids.
2. This is made of wood and holds many things.
3. There are some inside your leg.
4. Not a girl, not a man or a woman.
5. Strong and full of courage.

Put these words in alphabetical order.

sack jug box net pot cup house
zoo run tin glass vase brick stone
plan crack thin stand black train room.

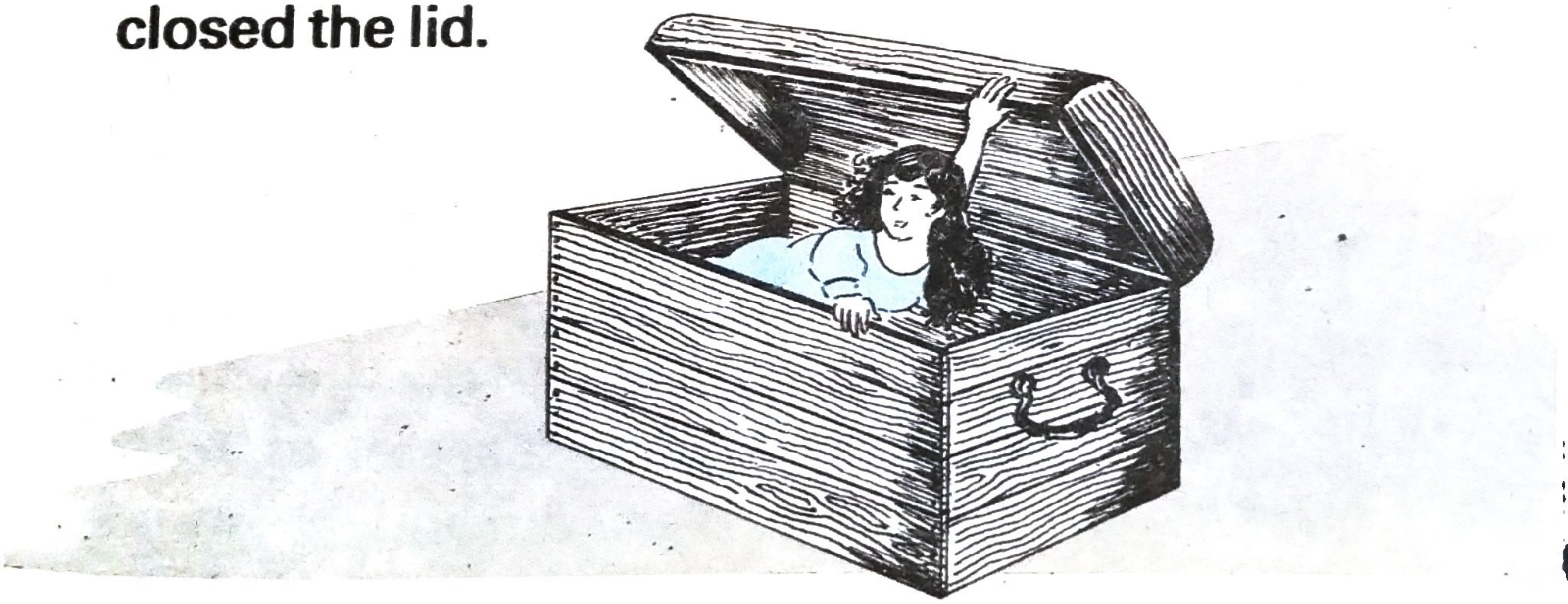
Parangavabhupa (Part Three)

Then Kadambini looked at the heavy chest, and said to Parangavabhupa, 'The chest is very heavy. You will have to help him.'

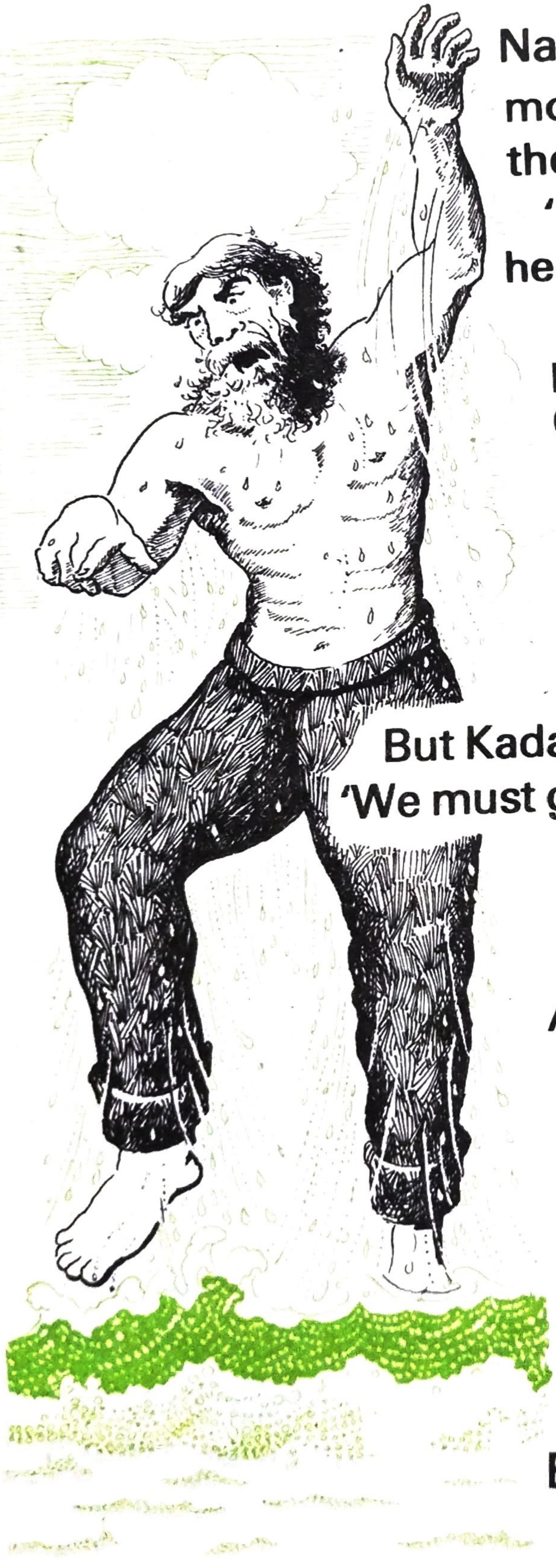
'I shall,' said Parangavabhupa.

'And,' said Kadambini, 'you will have to start very early tomorrow, so I shall say goodbye now,' and she went off to bed.

Late that night Kadambini and Nabendu went to the little room and took all the gold coins out of the chest. Then they put them into another room and went to bed. Early the next morning Kadambini went to the little room, jumped into the chest, and closed the lid.



Later on along came Parangavabhupa. He picked up Nabendu in one arm, and the chest in the other arm, and swam out to sea. He swam and swam until he reached the coast where Nandini lived and put the chest and little Nabendu safely on land. Then he swam home again.



Nabendu called out, and his mother came running down the path.

'I've come home, Mother,' he cried. 'And look what I've brought you. A wonderful present. A treasure chest! Open it.'

When his mother opened the lid of the chest, out jumped Kadambini.

How happy they were! They were together again.

But Kadambini was frightened too. 'We must get away quickly,' she said. 'Parangavabhupa will be very angry indeed. I'm sure he'll come back.'

As she said that they heard a great roar far out to sea.

They ran and ran, as fast as they could. Just in time! Parangavabhupa rose up out of the sea and threw their house over the rocks.

But he couldn't catch them; they were too far away.

Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Where did the children put the gold?
2. Who gave a great roar?
3. Who came running down the path?
4. Who jumped into the chest?
5. Who carried the chest through the sea?
6. Why was Kadambini frightened?
7. What present did Nabendu give his mother?
8. Who said goodbye to Parangavabhupa?
9. Who said 'The chest is very heavy'?
10. Who threw the house into the sea?

Complete the following sentences in your own words.

1. Parangavabhupa was . . .
2. Kadambini was . . .
3. Suddenly they heard . . .
4. Parangavabhupa rose up . . .
5. Kadambini went off . . .
6. Kadambini jumped . . .
7. The happy . . .

Say whether the following are true or false.

1. Nandini was happy to see her children.
2. Nandini was happy to see Parangavabhupa.
3. Parangavabhupa picked up the boy in his arms.
4. Nabendu could not carry the chest.
5. Parangavabhupa was good-tempered.
6. Kadambini gave her mother the gold coins.

Exercise B

Read page 72 again. Then write out the passage below and underline the prepositions.

Sandra lived near a river. In her garden there was a small boat. One day during the monsoon Sandra took the boat out of the garden. She carried it along the path to the river. She put the boat in the water. Then she jumped off the bank into the boat.

Add prepositions in the blanks below.

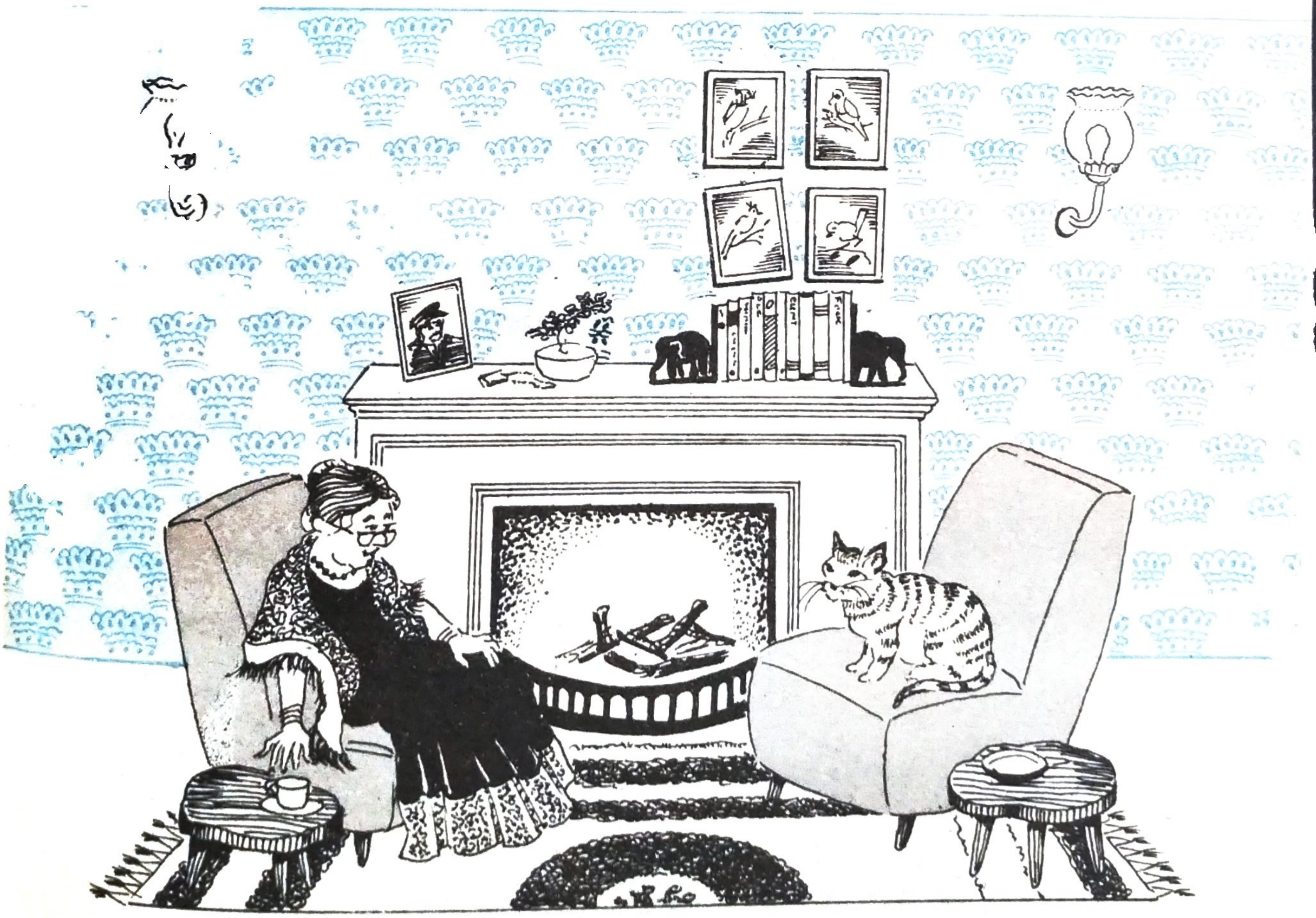
1. The cow jumped . . . the moon.
2. Humpty Dumpty sat . . . a wall.
3. Goosey Gander wandered . . .
4. One . . . my master.
5. But I threw him . . . again.
6. The mouse ran . . . the clock.

Read the following carefully; then use the words underlined in sentences of your own.

1. Don't give up your music lessons.
2. Please stand up and say 'Good morning.'
3. Hold on tight to your kite-string.
4. The dentist can pull out a bad tooth.
5. Get into the bus quickly.
6. Don't laugh at accidents.
7. Birds can fly away any time.
8. Don't take away her pencils.

Dame Trot

Dame Trot and her cat
Sat down for a chat;
The Dame sat on this side,
And Puss sat on that.
'Puss,' says the Dame,
'Can you catch a rat,
Or a mouse in the dark?'
'Purr,' says the cat.



Exercise A

Read the first passage on page 76 again. It is about a little girl called Sandra. Finish the story in your own words. What happened in the boat? Did Sandra get wet? Did she get home safely? Write about 10 lines.

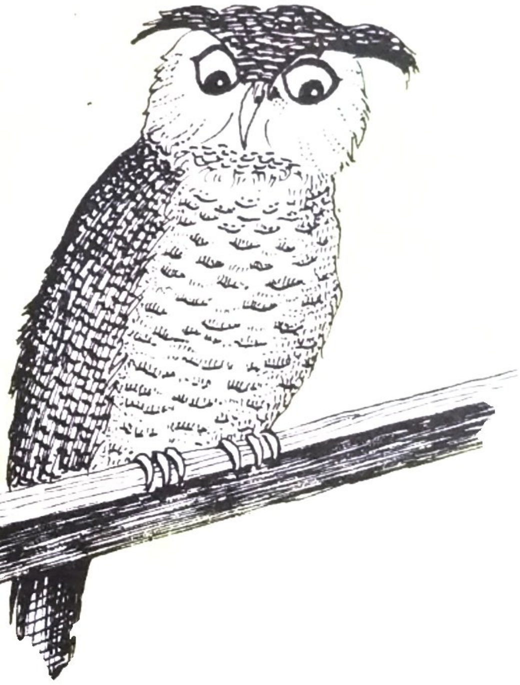
Write out the following sentences, using pronouns instead of the words underlined.

1. Raju lost Raju's shirt.
2. Raju saw a boy and shouted at the boy.
3. 'Have you seen Raju's shirt?'
4. 'No,' said the boy, whose name was Aloke. 'This is Aloke's shirt, not Raju's shirt.'
5. Then Raju saw two goats on the road. The two goats had cloth in the two goats' mouths.
6. 'Hey!' shouted Raju. 'The two goats are eating Raju's shirt.'

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

as black as night
as sharp as a needle
as fresh as a daisy
as dark as night
as red as blood
as smooth as glass

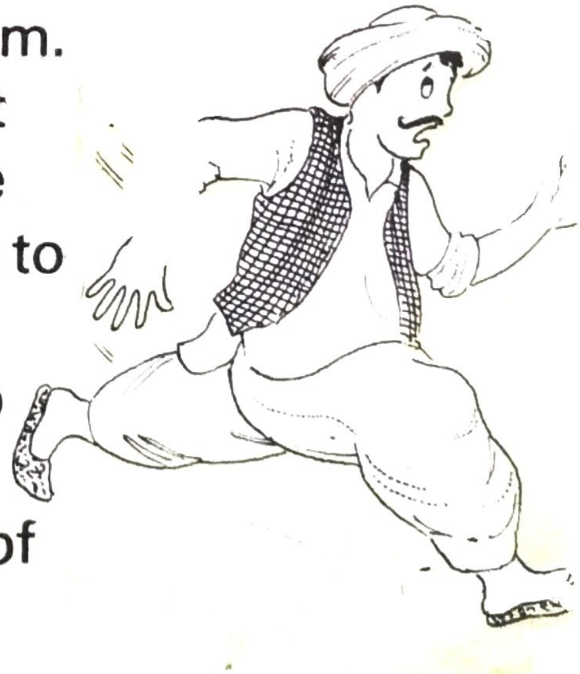
The owl in the barn



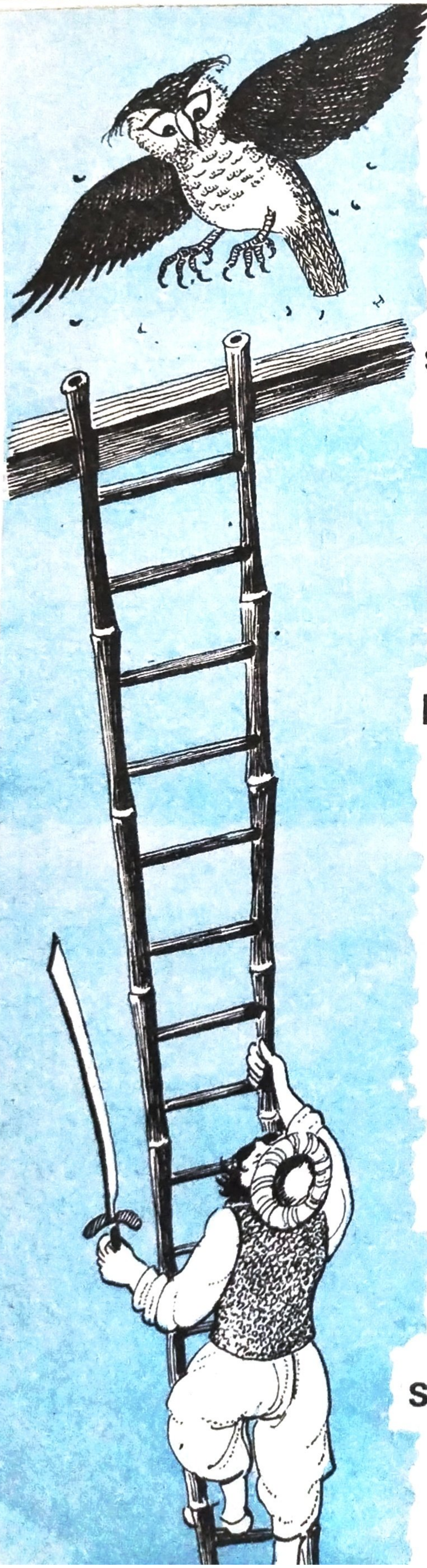
Many years ago, far away in the deserts of Rajasthan, there was a small town called Rathapur. One evening a large owl was flying across the desert and came to Rathapur. In the town was a tall building of stone belonging to a cloth-merchant called Jasbir.

The owl saw this building and thought it would rest there for a while. It flew through the door and perched on one of the beams of the roof.

In an hour or two Jasbir's servant came along and shut the door with a bang. The owl could not get out and fly away, but in the evening it caught some rats who lived in the building and ate them.



The next morning the servant came and opened the door. The sun shone in, and the owl began to blink its eyes and flap its wings. Suddenly the servant looked up and saw the owl. In those days there were no owls in that part of Rajasthan, and the servant



thought it was a monster; he ran off to his master, who was in his house eating his breakfast.

'Come quickly, sir!' cried the servant. 'There's a monster in the stone building.' 'Then hit it with a stick,' said Jasbir angrily. 'Are you a baby?'

'But I'm frightened, sir,' stuttered the servant, trembling with fear. Jasbir stopped eating with a sigh, got up from his breakfast and walked over to the building; but when he saw the owl, and its big eyes and huge wings, he was frightened too.

He called his friends, and he called for a ladder, which was put up against the beam. But none of his friends were brave enough to climb up on to the beam.

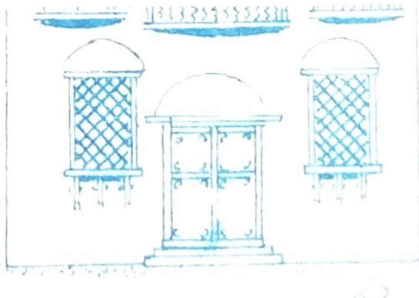
At last the great warrior Ranvir Singh was called. He came with a sword he had used in many battles. 'I shall soon kill this monster for you,' he said, and started to climb the ladder. But the owl was frightened of all the people, and screeched aloud again and again. Ranvir Singh ran down the ladder as fast as he could; he was not such a great warrior as that! Then all the people gathered together and crowded into the doorway. 'What shall we do?' cried Jasbir. 'I cannot have a monster in my building.'

'Let us call the Guru,' cried one old man. 'He is wise and will surely advise us.'

So a man was sent to the temple to fetch the Guru. When he came the Guru said, 'If that monster remains here, we may all be killed. There's only one answer: burn down the whole building.'

'What!' shrieked Jasbir. 'Burn down my building! You can't do that.'

'Yes, we can,' shouted all the people. 'We don't want to be killed by a monster.'



'Go inside the building,' said the Guru to the servant, 'and light some hay; when it is burning, run out and shut the door.'

The servant ran in and lit the hay, but before he could shut the door the owl flew out. Jasbir's building was burnt to the ground, and the Guru went back to the temple.

Exercise A

Fill in the blanks in the following.

1. They were no . . . in Rajasthan.
2. Ranvir Singh was a great . . .
3. The servant was very . . .
4. He thought the owl was a . . .
5. The Guru lived in the . . .
6. The building was . . . to the ground.
7. The owl began to . . . its eyes.
8. The owl began to . . . its wings.

Answer the following questions.

1. Who put the ladder against the beam?
2. Who screeched aloud?
3. Who stuttered?
4. Who carried a sword?
5. Who had his breakfast?
6. Who owned the building?
7. Where was the building?
8. Who lit the hay?
9. Who shut the door in the evening?
10. Was the Guru's advice good?

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

against the roof
the whole building
gather together
huge wings
the great warrior

trembling with fear
made of stone
with a stick
at last
with a bang

The four clever brothers (Part One)

Once upon a time there was a poor man who had four sons. One day he said to them, 'My dear children, I have nothing to give you, no money and land. Go out into the world and learn a trade.'

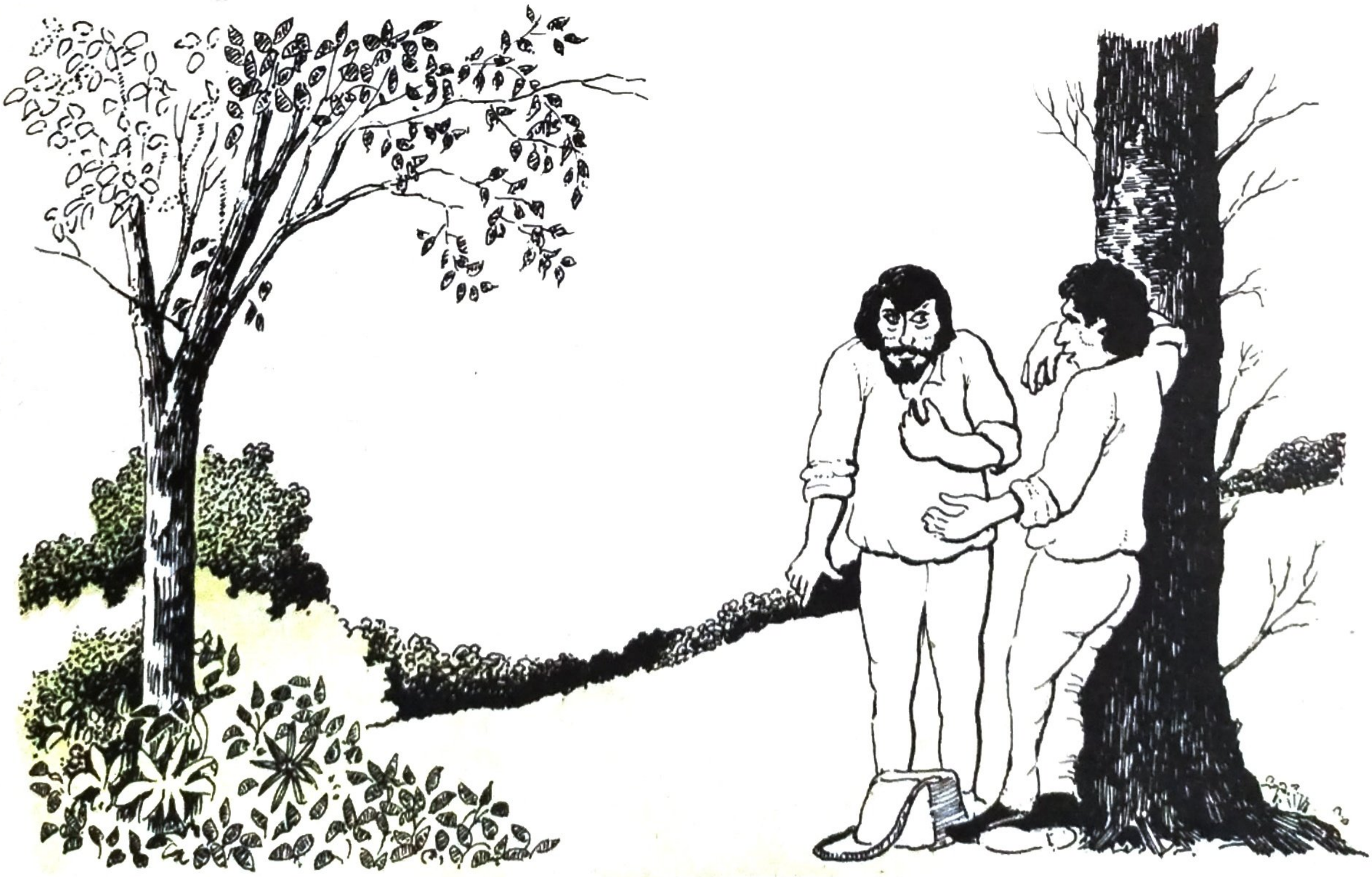
So the four brothers went off together. After some miles they came to a crossroads. The eldest brother said, 'Let each of us take one road. In four years, on this day, let us all meet here again.'

And so they set out.

On the way the first brother met an old man.

'I want to learn a trade,' he told the old man.

'Ha!' said the man, 'I can teach you a trade. I am a very clever thief.' The boy went with him and learnt his trade.



The second brother also met a man and asked him about his trade.

'I am a star-gazer. I look at the stars the whole night and then I can tell the future.'

The boy went with him and learnt his trade. After some years his master gave him a glass.

'In this glass you can see everything in the world,' said his master. 'Nothing will be hidden from you.'

The third brother met a huntsman, and after he had been with him some years the huntsman gave him a bow.

'If you use this bow,' he said, 'whatever you shoot at you will hit.'

The youngest brother met a tailor. The tailor taught him how to use a needle and thread and after some years the boy was so clever that he could make the finest clothes. When he left the tailor gave him a needle. 'You can sew anything with this,' said the tailor, 'whether it is soft or hard. The stitches will be so small and fine that no one will be able to see them.'

After four years the four brothers met at the crossroads. They were very happy to see each other again. They went home and told their father about their trades, and so he decided to test them. He said to them, 'At the top of this tree there is a nest. How many eggs are there in it?'

The star-gazer said, 'Five.'

Then the father said, 'Can you take away the eggs from under the bird?'

The thief climbed the tree and took away the eggs.

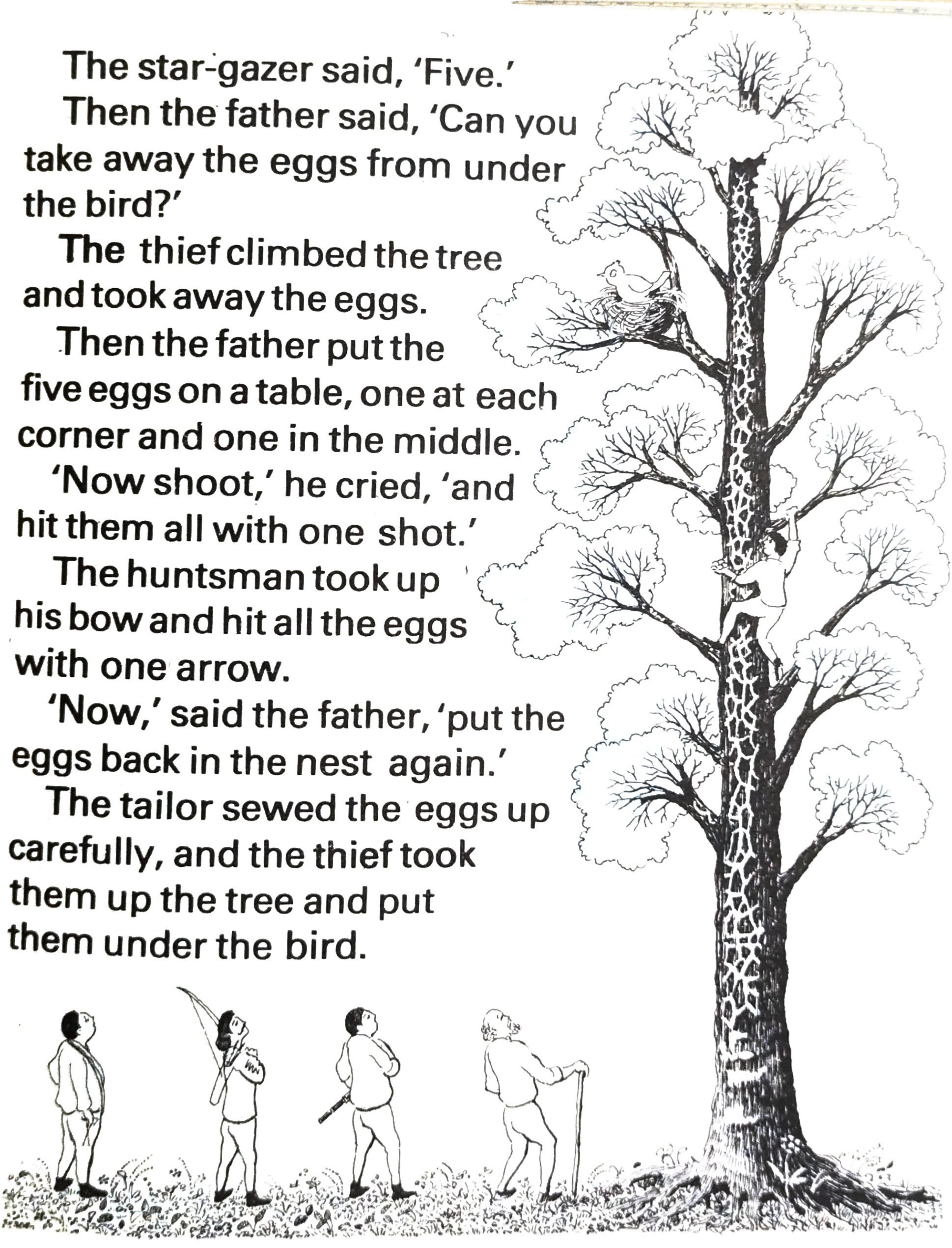
Then the father put the five eggs on a table, one at each corner and one in the middle.

'Now shoot,' he cried, 'and hit them all with one shot.'

The huntsman took up his bow and hit all the eggs with one arrow.

'Now,' said the father, 'put the eggs back in the nest again.'

The tailor sewed the eggs up carefully, and the thief took them up the tree and put them under the bird.



'Well done!' said the father. 'You all have learnt your trades well.'

Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Where did the brothers agree to meet?
2. Which brother met a tailor?
3. Which boy became a thief?
4. Which boy became a star-gazer?
5. Who put the eggs back in the tree?
6. Who shot the eggs?
7. What did the tailor give the boy?
8. What did the huntsman give his pupil?
9. What kind of glass did the second boy get?
10. How many eggs were on the table?

Fill in the blanks in the following.

1. The ... took up his bow.
2. The four brothers went off ...
3. 'I can tell the ...'
4. The tailor sewed the eggs up ...
5. 'You have learnt your ... well.'
6. The ... will be very small and fine.
7. The third brother met ...
8. He ... to test them.

Complete the following sentences in your own words.

1. The third brother was ...
2. The father was ...
3. The huntsman gave ...
4. The four brothers ...
5. The father said ...
6. The father was very ...

Exercise B

Look at the following sentences.

Sandra said, 'I am going home.'
'I am staying here,' said Santosh.

What did Sandra say?

'I am going home.'

What did Santosh say?

'I am staying here.'

Did you notice the marks 'at the beginning and end of the two sentences? They are called inverted commas. We use inverted commas to show what people say Put inverted commas in the following.

1. He said Tommorrow is Sunday.
2. She said No, it is Monday.
3. Today is Saturday he said.
4. No, today is Sunday she replied.

Put these words in alphabetical order.

drink, class, gun, stars, bang, truck, wall,
grass, drop, black, start, climb, thick, great.

All these words begin with da: see if you can find them.

1. not light.
2. not dry.
3. we do it to music.
4. makes you frightened.
5. not night.
6. not a son.

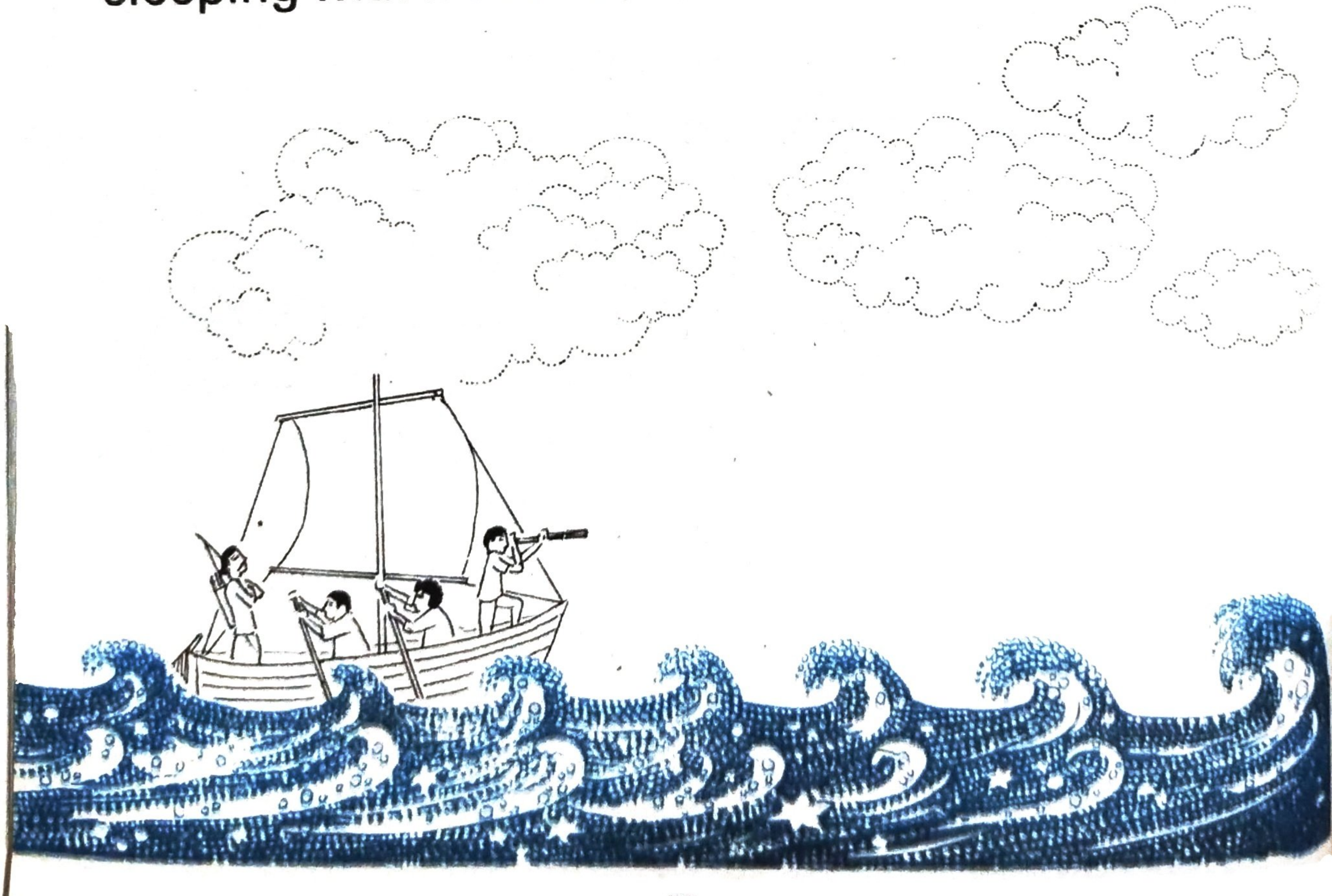
The four clever brothers (Part Two)

Now at this time, the news came that the king's daughter had been carried off by a dragon. The king told everyone, 'If any man brings back my daughter, he can marry her.'

The four brothers set off to see if they could rescue the princess. First the star-gazer looked through his glass and said,

'There she is! On a rock. And the dragon is close beside her.'

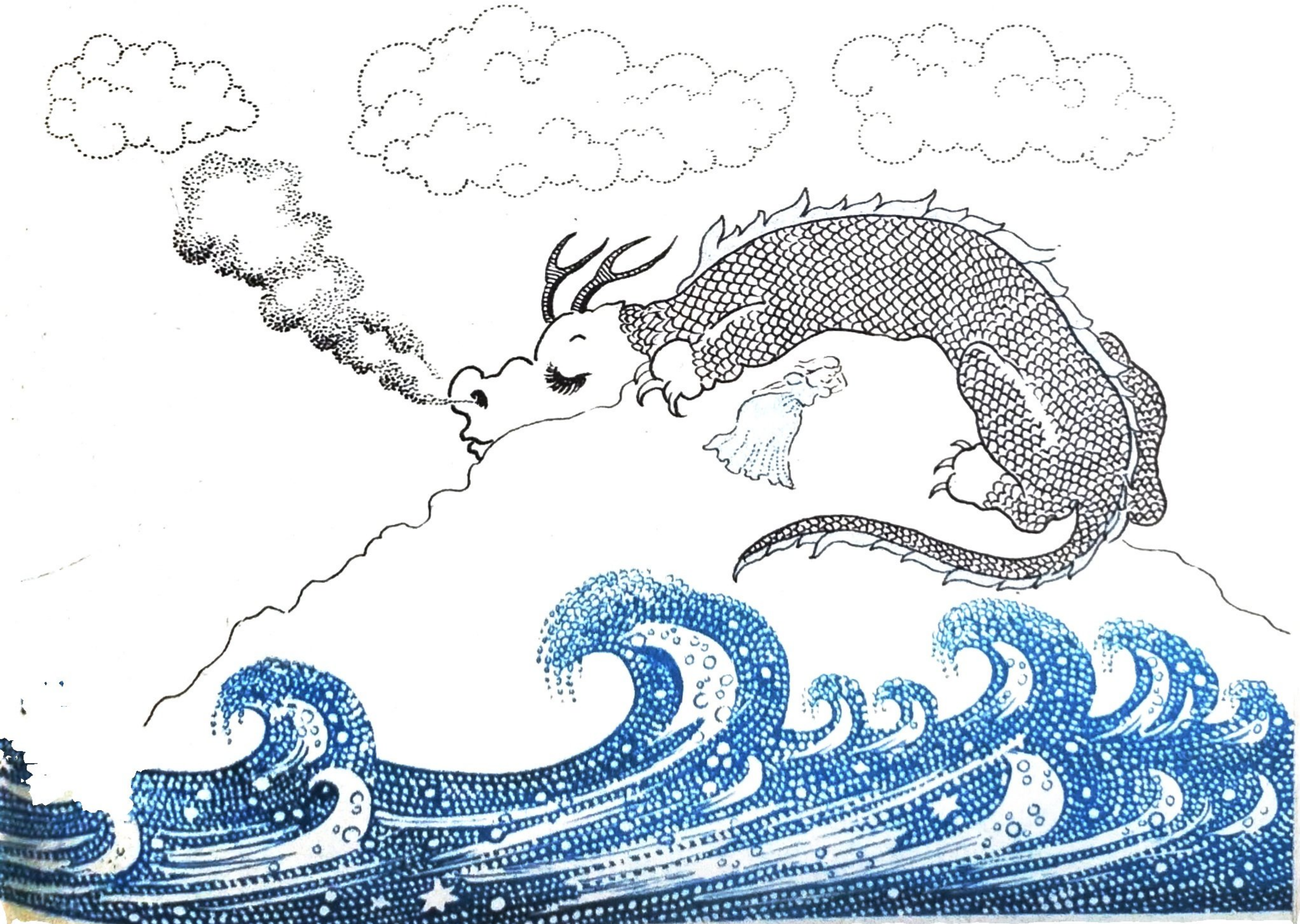
Then the brothers got a ship from the king and sailed across the sea until they came to the rock. They saw the princess and they saw the dragon sleeping with his head near her.



'I can't shoot the dragon,' said the huntsman. 'I am afraid I might kill the beautiful princess.'

Then the thief crept up to the rock and stole the princess while the dragon was asleep. The four brothers carried off the princess in their ship. Soon after the dragon woke up and found the princess was not there. He roared into the air and flying up into the sky he saw the boat below. He came shooting down like lightning. As he got near them the huntsman took his bow and shot him through the heart.

'Hurrah!' cried the brothers. 'The dragon is dead.'



But at that moment the dragon fell on to the ship and broke it into a hundred pieces. The princess and all the brothers fell into the sea. Then the tailor sewed up the planks very carefully and they brought the princess safely home to her father.

But then the brothers began to quarrel; each wanted to marry the princess.

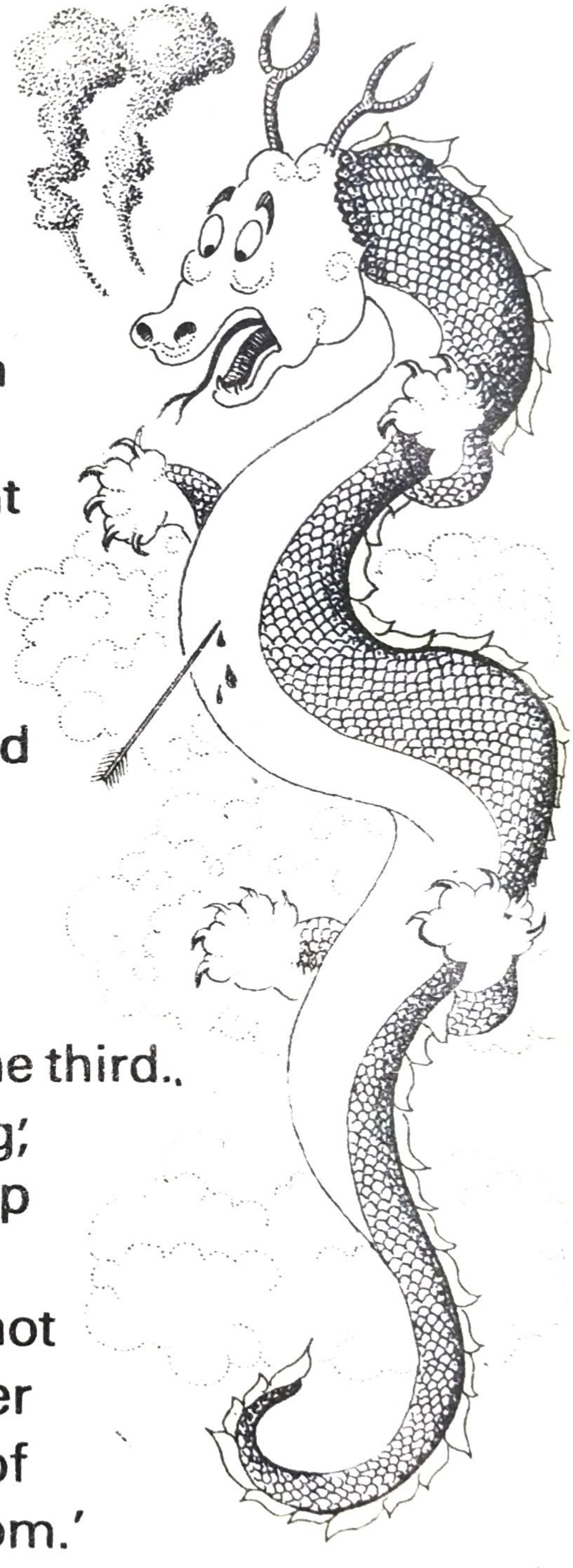
'I saw her first,' said one.

'I stole her away from the dragon,' said the next.

'I shot the dragon,' said the third..

'But you were all drowning,' said the fourth, 'and I sewed up the planks.'

Then the king said, 'I cannot give her to all of you, so let her marry another man. To each of you I shall give half a kingdom.'



So the brothers agreed and lived happily ever after.

Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Who shot the dragon?
2. Where was the dragon sleeping?
3. Who saw the princess on a rock?
4. Where did the dragon fall?
5. What did the king give the brothers?
6. Who had carried off the king's daughter?
7. Who saw the boat in the sea?
8. Who fell on to the ship?
9. Which brother did the princess marry?
10. Who gave the brothers a ship?

Put the following sentences into their correct order.

The king gave them half a kingdom.
The brothers got a ship from the king.
The huntsman shot the dragon.
The dragon carried away the princess.
One brother saw the princess first.
The thief carried off the princess.
All the brothers fell into the sea.
The dragon fell on the ship.
The brothers lived happily ever after.

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

a hundred pieces
the good news
like lightning
happily ever after
another man
the beautiful princess
a hundred pieces
on a rock

Exercise B

Read page 87 again, about inverted commas. Now put inverted commas in the following.

He said, I am the king of the sea.
You are not the king of the land, said Nandini.
I can knock your house down said the king.
I am not afraid of you said Nabendu.
Grrrrrr ! shouted the king.

Write sentences of your own; follow the instructions below; use all the words given.

We can do the first one like this.

1. One verb beginning with r.
   One noun with s. A preposition with o.
   Shena ran over the bridge.

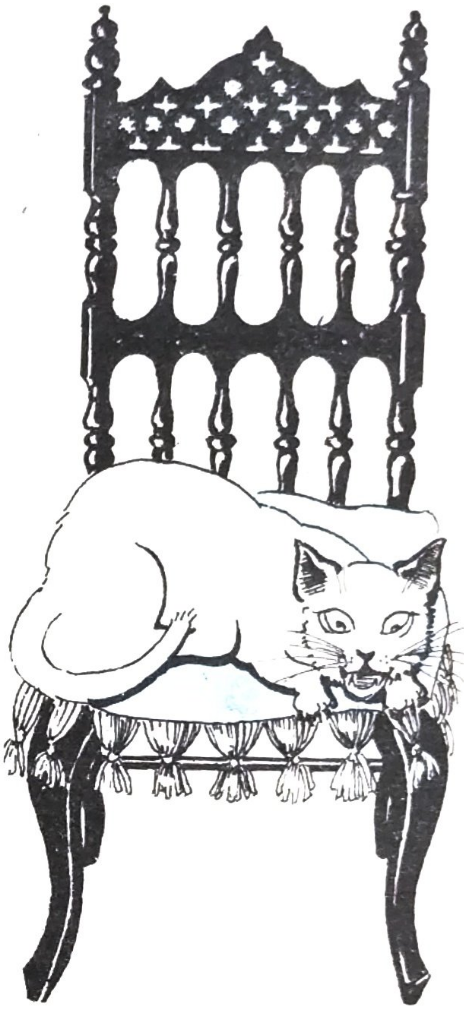
Now make up your own sentence.

2. One verb (b). Two adjectives (s).
   One pronoun (h).
3. One verb (b). Two nouns (b)
   One adjective (m).
4. Two verbs (s). One noun (p).
   One adjective (d).
   One pair of inverted commas.

Change the first letter of each word below to make a second word.

1. A small animal becomes a place to live in.
2. A thing to hold rice in becomes part of your body.
3. Something you read becomes who gets meals ready.

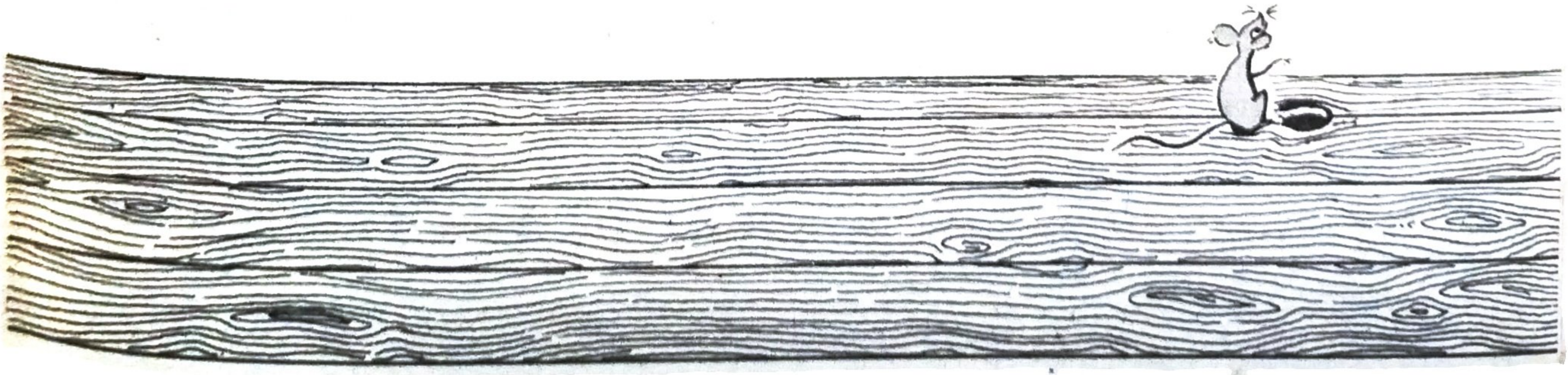
Conversation



'Mousie, mousie,
Where is your little wee housie?'
'Here is the door,
Under the floor,'
Said mousie, mousie.

'Mousie, mousie,
May I come into your housie?'
'You can't get in,
You have to be thin,'
Said mousie, mousie.

'Mousie, mousie,
Won't you come out of your housie?'
'I'm sorry to say,
I'm busy all day,'
Said mousie, mousie.



Tom Tit Tot (Part One)

Once upon a time there was an old lady who lived with her daughter in a little house near the forest.

One day the old lady baked some pies, but when they came out of the oven they were hard, hard as rocks. She told her daughter to put them on the shelf to get soft.

The daughter looked at the pies on the shelf; they were hard, but they smelt good; she ate them all.

Later in the day the old lady said, 'Daughter, bring me one of those pies.'

'They're too hard,' said the daughter.

'I don't care,' said the old lady. 'I'm hungry. Go and bring me one.'

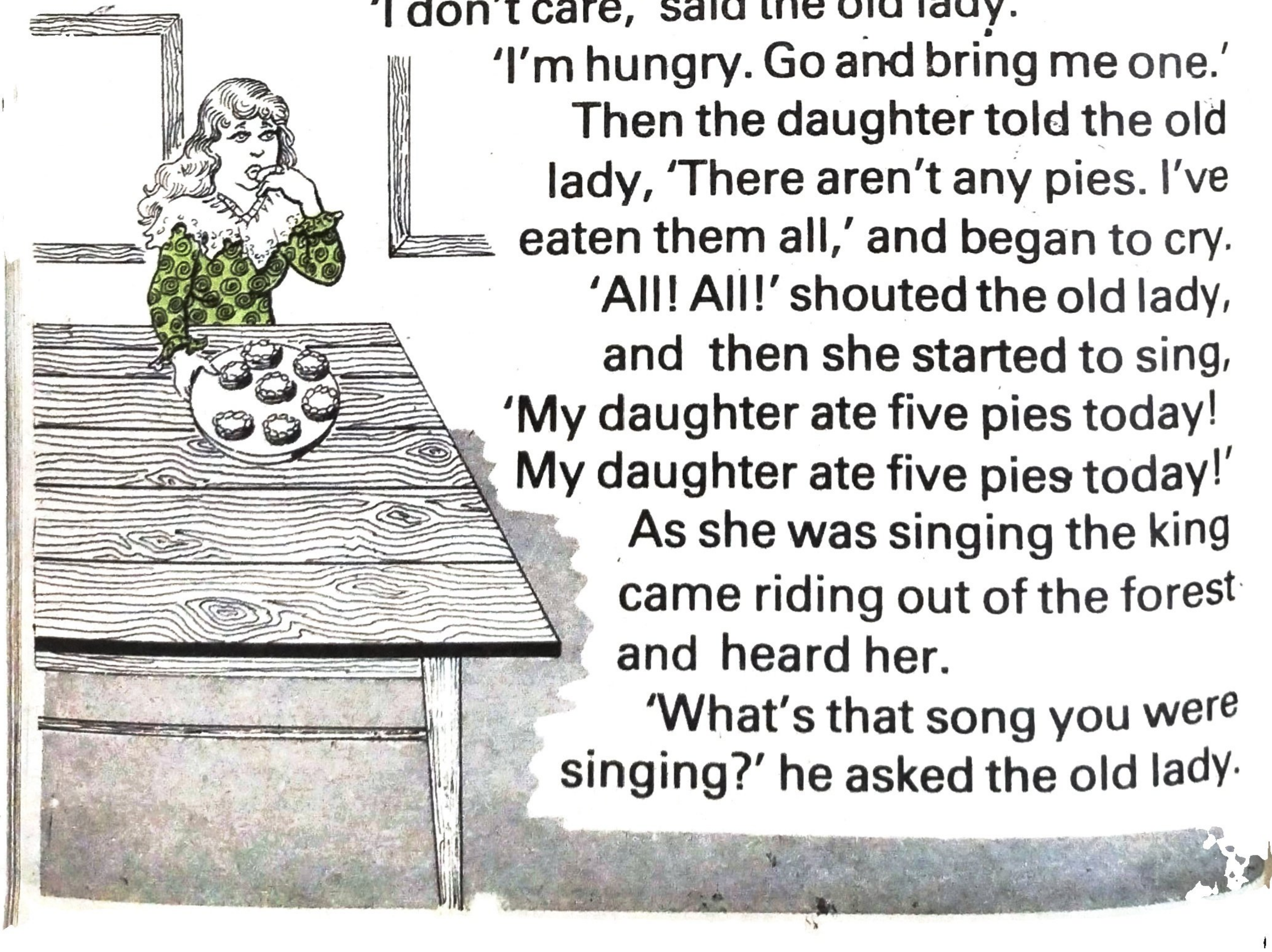
Then the daughter told the old lady, 'There aren't any pies. I've eaten them all,' and began to cry.

'All! All!' shouted the old lady, and then she started to sing,

'My daughter ate five pies today!
My daughter ate five pies today!'

As she was singing the king came riding out of the forest and heard her.

'What's that song you were singing?' he asked the old lady.

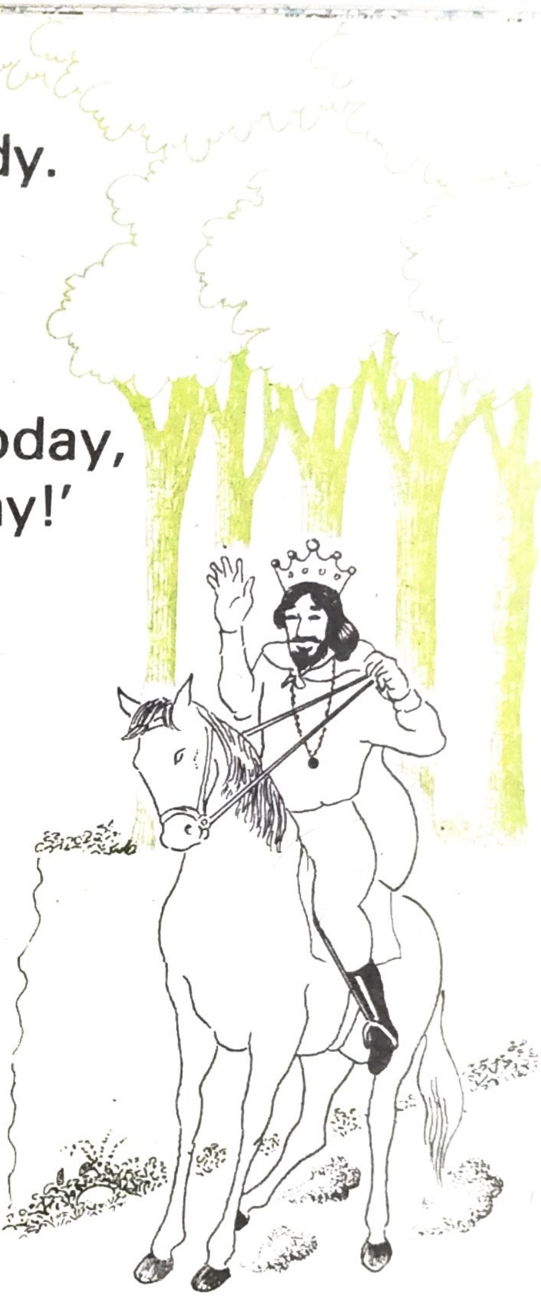


'Oh, nothing,' replied the old lady.

'Please sing it again,' asked the king. The old lady thought for a moment, and then she sang,

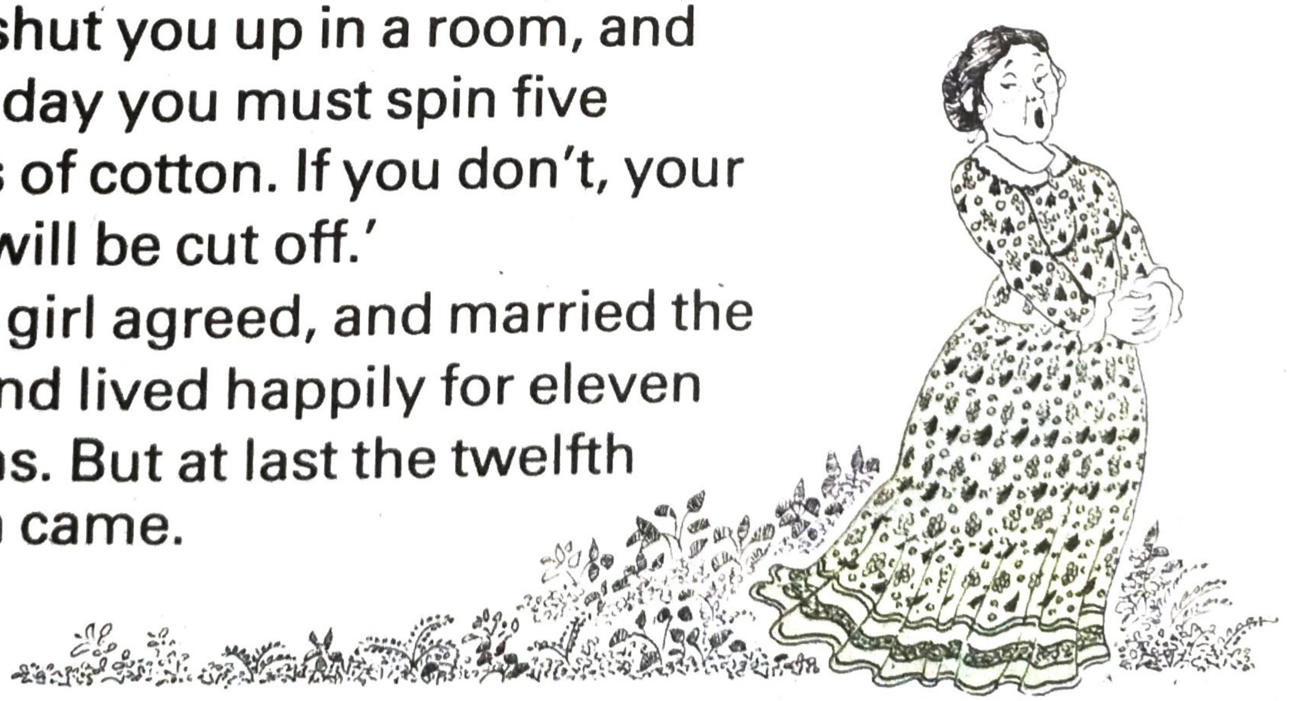
'My daughter spun five skeins today,
My daughter spun five skeins today!'

The king was surprised and delighted, 'If your daughter can spin five skeins of cotton a day, I shall marry her.'



The old lady called her daughter, and when she stood before the king, he said, 'Come and be my wife, and for eleven months you can live like a queen in the palace; you will be able to wear fine clothes and eat off gold plates. But when the twelfth month comes I shall shut you up in a room, and every day you must spin five skeins of cotton. If you don't, your head will be cut off.'

The girl agreed, and married the king and lived happily for eleven months. But at last the twelfth month came.



Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Who ate all the pies?
2. Who sang a song?
3. Did the girl marry the king?
4. Why did the girl marry the king?
5. Where did the old lady live?
6. Why did the old lady want a pie?

Fill in the blanks below.

1. 'You shall eat off ... plates.'
2. The pies came out of the ...
3. The old lady ... for a moment.
4. 'You must spin five ... of cotton.'
5. 'You'll wear ... clothes.'
6. 'Your head will be ...'

Match the following, A and B.

A	B
The old	all the pies.
The old lady	at the pies.
The daughter ate	lady called her daughter.
The king	a pie.
The daughter looked	ate no pies.
The mother wanted to eat	rode out of the forest.

Fill in the blanks with rhyming words.

king	...	daughter	...
singing	...	bake	...
pie	...	rocks	...
skein	...	wife	...

Exercise B

**Make five columns in your exercise book.
Call them Nouns: Verbs: Adjectives: Prepositions: Pronouns.
Then put the words underlined below into
their correct columns.**

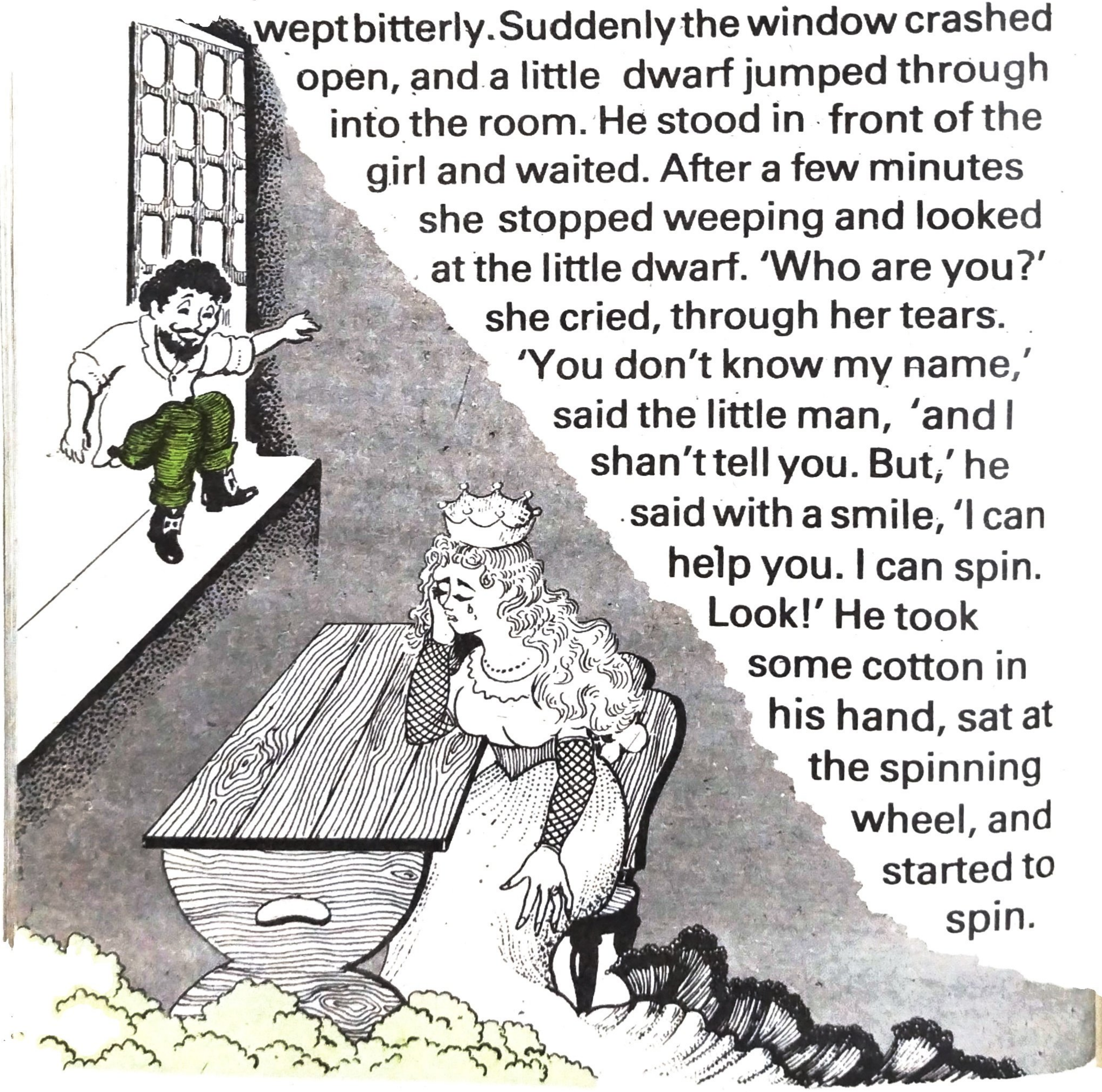
Humpty Dumpty was an egg. He was very old, and his shell was weak. He liked to sit on a wall and look over the road at the sunset. One day the sunset was so beautiful that
Humpty fell off the wall,
BANG!
and hurt his head. A huge army came along the road but they could not lift him up. Luckily a clever brother was there, and he lifted him up and carried him home to bed.

See if you can find the odd-man-out in the following.

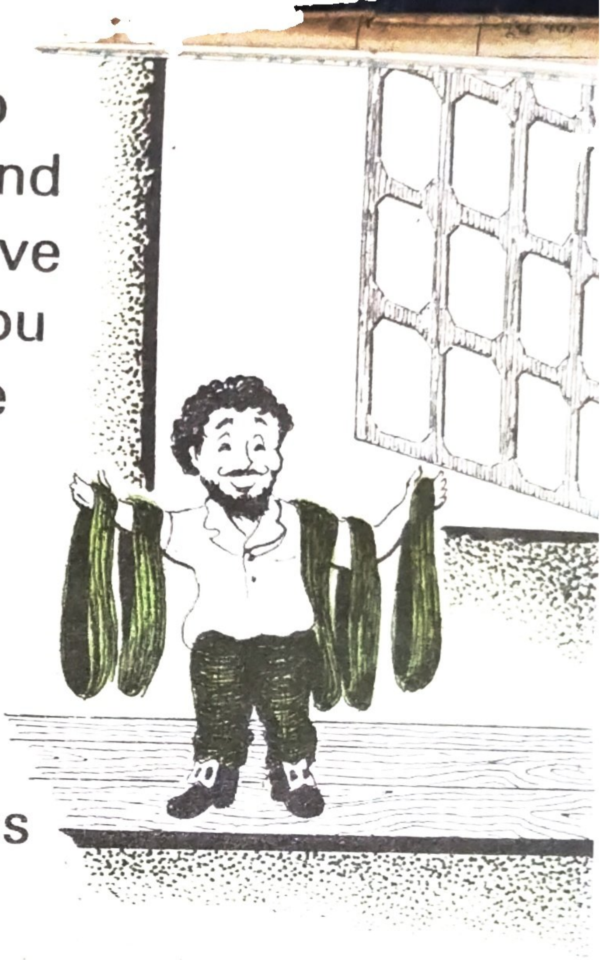
1. bag, purse, pocket, box
2. crocodile, cat, dog, cricket
3. kite, aeroplane, arrow, bow
4. lorry, bus, jeep, cycle
5. man, elephant, chair, dog
6. pineapple, pea, marble, coconut

Tom Tit Tot (Part Two)

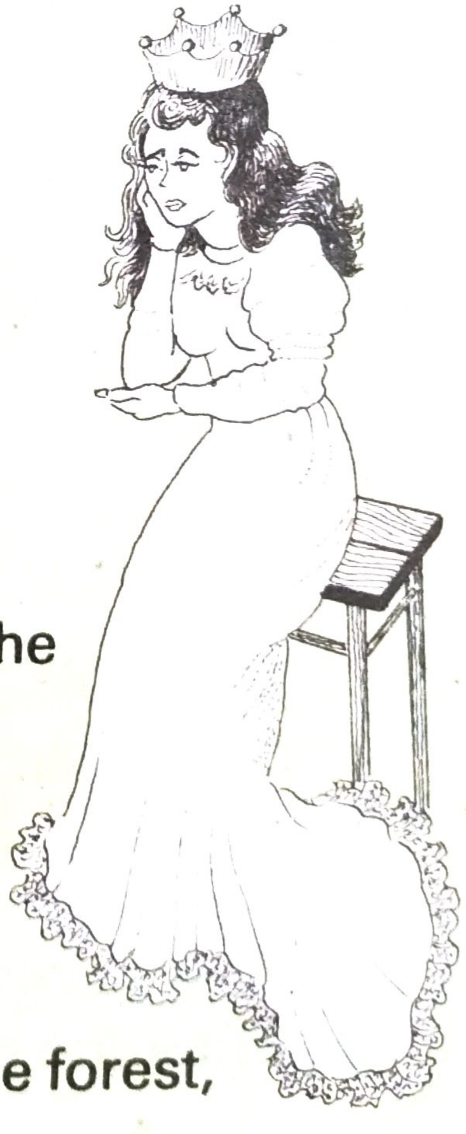
The poor girl was put in a room with great piles of cotton all round her, and the door was locked. She started to cry. She knew she could not spin five skeins of cotton a day, and she wept bitterly. Suddenly the window crashed open, and a little dwarf jumped through into the room. He stood in front of the girl and waited. After a few minutes she stopped weeping and looked at the little dwarf. 'Who are you?' she cried, through her tears. 'You don't know my name,' said the little man, 'and I shan't tell you. But,' he said with a smile, 'I can help you. I can spin. Look!' He took some cotton in his hand, sat at the spinning wheel, and started to spin.



Like magic the cotton turned into thread. The girl was delighted, and the little man said, 'I shall spin five skeins for you every day. But if you don't guess my name before the last day of the month, you must leave the king and marry me.'



Every day the little dwarf took away cotton and brought back thread. Every day the king came and looked at the thread, and was pleased, and went away. Every day the girl tried to guess the dwarf's name, but she could not. She tried every name she could think of, but at every name the little dwarf laughed and said, 'No, that's not my name.' On the last day of the month the girl was very sad, and very frightened too; she did not want to marry the dwarf.



Just as she was starting to weep the king came in. 'Don't cry, my dear,' he said, 'Next year you need not spin any more.'

But the girl went on crying, so the king said, 'Don't cry!'
I'll tell you a story Today I went to the forest,

and there I saw a tiny dwarf. He was dancing about and singing a funny song. He was singing,

'My name is Tom Tit Tot.
A new wife have I got!'

The girl stopped crying and began to smile, and the king got up to go. 'Tomorrow your work will be over,' he said. 'Only five more skeins!'

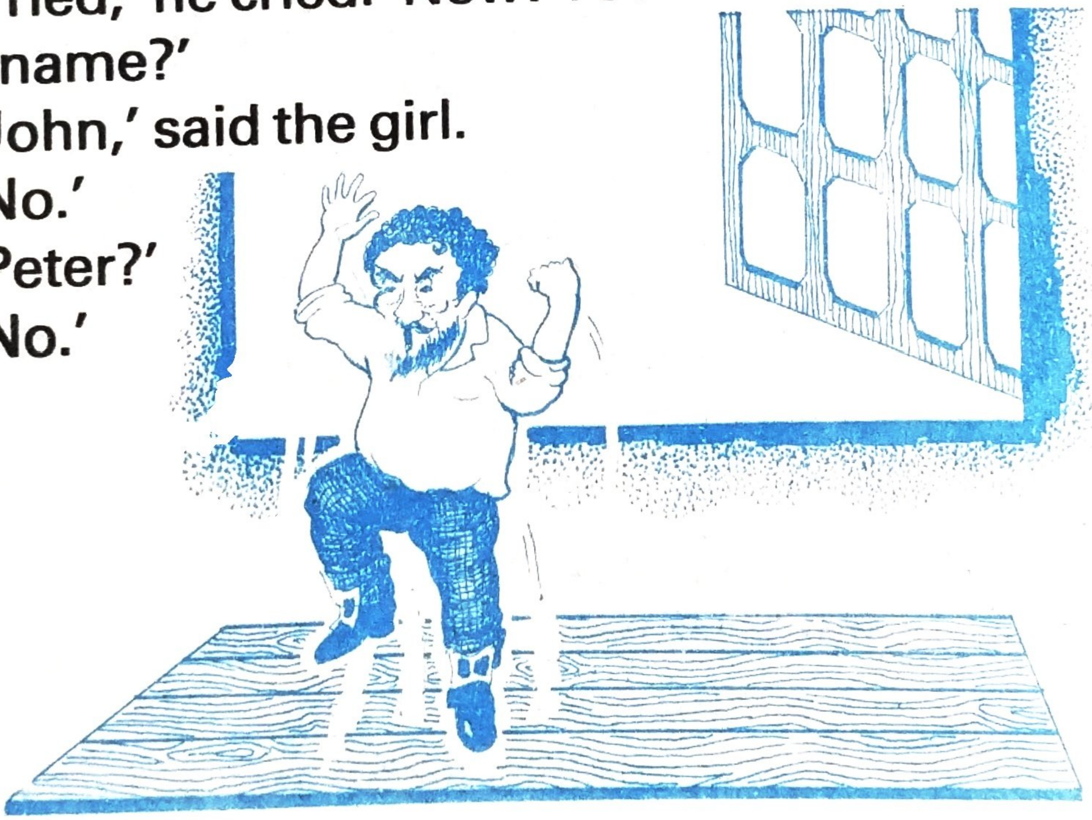
That evening the dwarf appeared and brought the thread. He was very happy. 'Tomorrow we shall be married,' he cried. 'Now! Your last chance! What's my name?'

'John,' said the girl.

'No.'

'Peter?'

'No.'



'Then,' said the girl, smiling, 'it must be Tom Tit Tot!'

The dwarf's face got red, and blue, and green, and he danced with rage. Then he jumped out of the window and never came back again, and the girl lived happily ever after.

Exercise A

1. Who spun five skeins a day?
2. What story did the king tell the girl?
3. Why was the dwarf very happy?
4. Who jumped through the window?
5. Why did the girl start to cry?
6. Why did the dwarf dance with rage?
7. Why was the girl frightened?
8. How did the dwarf help her?
9. Where was the girl locked up?
10. Why did the girl smile at the king's story?

Read page 72 again, about prepositions. Then fill in the blanks below with the prepositions in brackets.

One day a cat was walking . . . a village. It saw a mouse. . . . one of the cottages. It ran into the house, but the mouse ran out. The cat chased it . . . the pump. Then mouse ran off . . . the tank. Then the mouse ran into the house . . . the temple. The cat sat . . . the temple, but the mouse did not come . . .

(next to, inside, in front of, through, out, behind, beside)

Use the words underlined in sentences of your own.

1. Please clear up the classroom today.
2. This school belongs to you.
3. Your parents pay for your books.
4. Get up early in the morning.
5. Always get to school on time.
6. Always listen to good advice.

Exercise B

Make the following statements true by adding not or no.

1. Dogs have two tails.
2. Cats like eating vegetables.
3. When there are clouds in the sky there is sunshine.
4. An umbrella with holes in it keeps out the rain.

All the following end in –ice. See if you can find them.

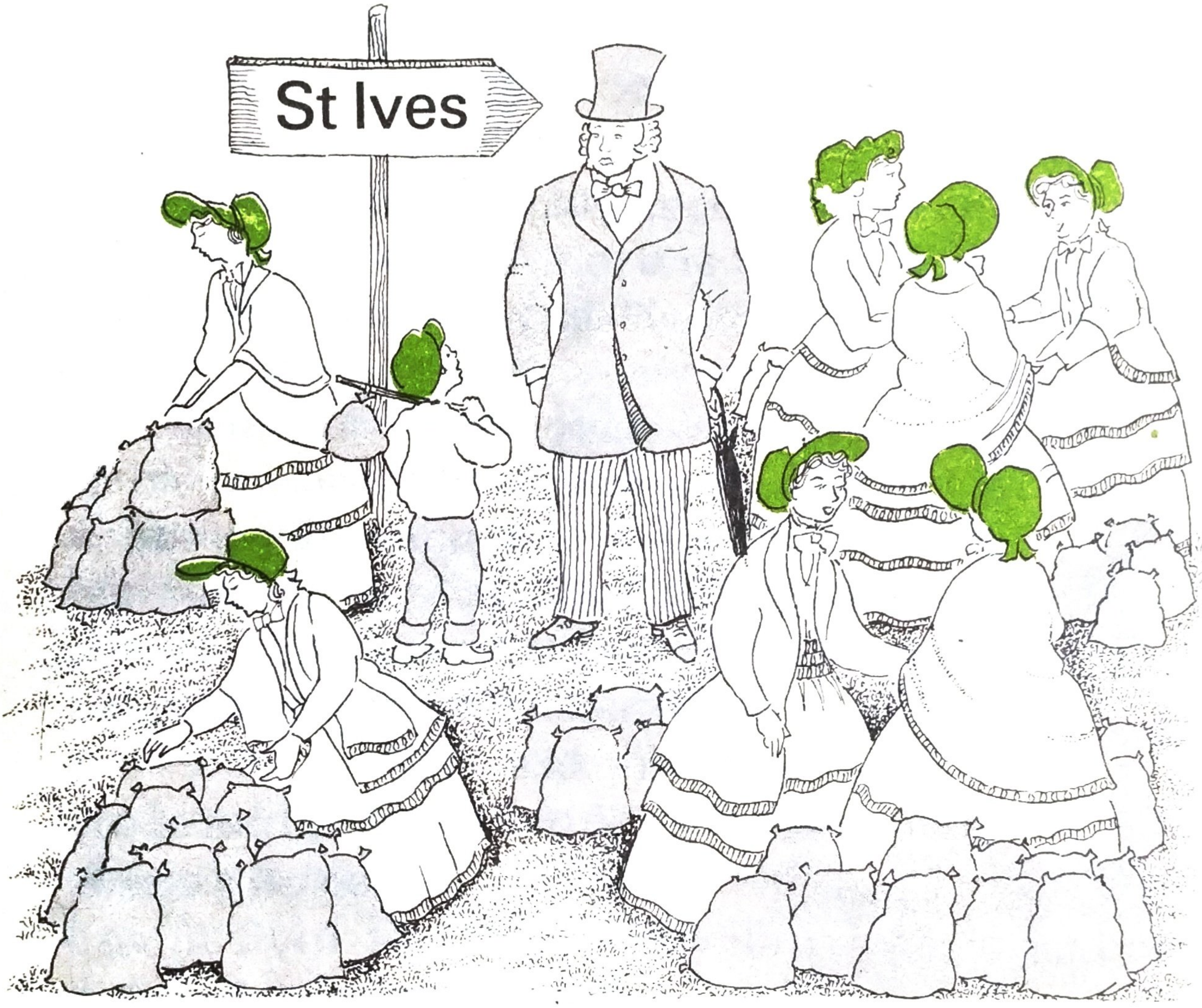
1. We cook and eat this white stuff.
2. These little animals eat the white stuff.
3. What we pay for a thing.
4. Another name for a piece of bread.

Do you remember that isn't stands for is not? See if you can say what the following stand for and use them in sentences of your own.

I've can't don't couldn't
there's she's they're shan't

See if you can find the following words. Each word ends with —ain.

1. It is long and carries a lot of passengers.
2. It falls on us, sometimes gently, sometimes fiercely.
3. It means to get.
4. It means once more.



St Ives

As I was going to St Ives,
I met a man with seven wives,
Each wife had seven sacks,
Each sack had seven cats,
Each cat had seven kits:
Kits, cats, sacks, and wives,
How many were there going to St Ives?

Aloke and the bullock cart

One day Aloke went to stay with his uncle, who lived in a village. Aloke liked staying with his uncle; he was a very jolly man, and told Aloke stories. Every day Aloke played in the village with some boys of his own age, and went for walks along the river.

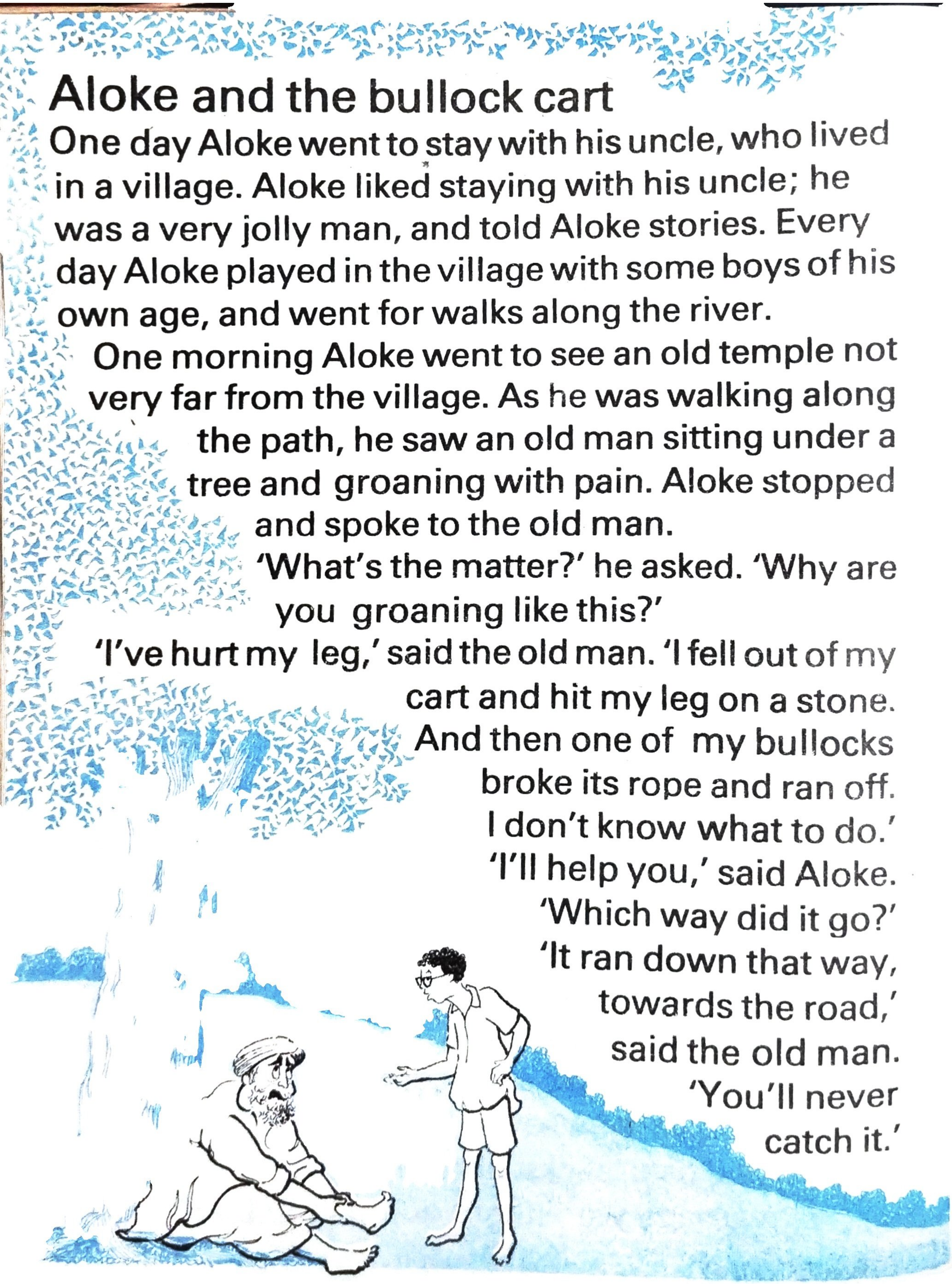
One morning Aloke went to see an old temple not very far from the village. As he was walking along the path, he saw an old man sitting under a tree and groaning with pain. Aloke stopped and spoke to the old man.

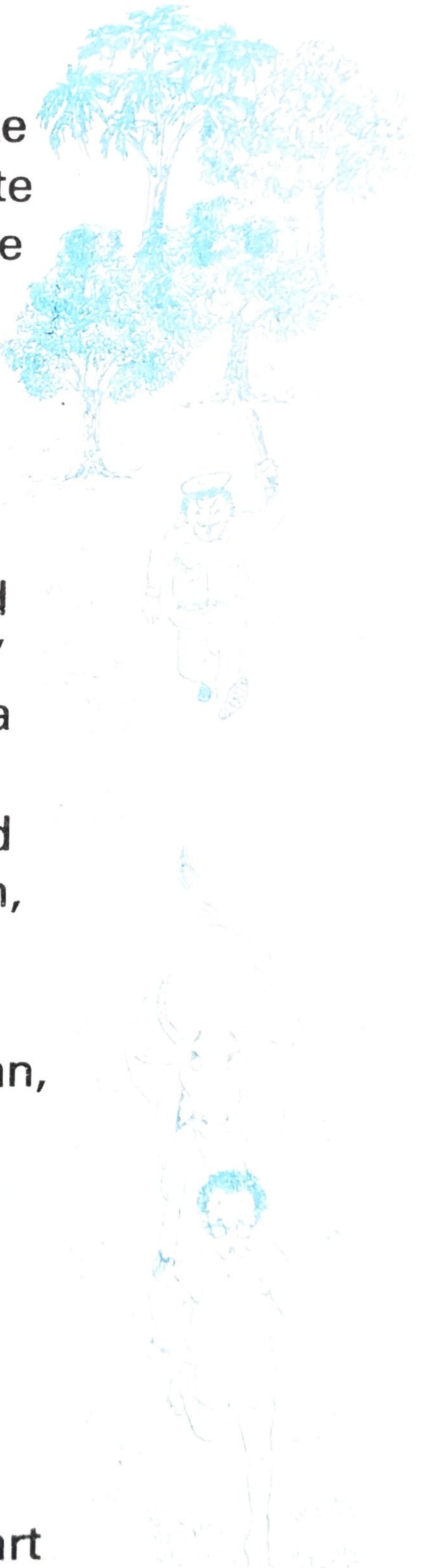
'What's the matter?' he asked. 'Why are you groaning like this?'

'I've hurt my leg,' said the old man. 'I fell out of my cart and hit my leg on a stone. And then one of my bullocks broke its rope and ran off. I don't know what to do.'

'I'll help you,' said Aloke. 'Which way did it go?'

'It ran down that way, towards the road,' said the old man. 'You'll never catch it.'





'Oh, yes I shall,' said Aloke, and ran off down the path. When Aloke got to the road, he could see a white shape near some trees. It was quite a long way away, but Aloke ran towards the trees, and there was the bullock. Aloke caught hold of the rope and pulled the bullock along. As Aloke got near the path which led to the old man, he heard a shout, 'Stop! Thief! Stop! Thief!'

He turned round, and there was a policeman running down the road towards him. Aloke was frightened of policemen, and he started to run, too, as fast as he could, dragging the bullock behind him.

The policeman shouted, Aloke ran, and the bullock was pulled along by the rope. Just as the policeman caught up with the bullock, they arrived at the tree, and there was the old man. The policeman was angry, but the old man explained, and the policeman went away.

The old man rode home in the cart with Aloke and gave him some coffee. And so Aloke made another friend in the village.

Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Why was the old man groaning?
2. Why did the policeman run after Aloke?
3. How did the old man hurt his leg?
4. Where did Aloke's uncle live?
5. What was the white shape near the trees?
6. What did Aloke go to see?
7. Why did the policeman go away?
8. Why did Aloke run away from the policeman?

Complete the following sentences in your own words.

1. Aloke caught hold ...
2. The old man roared ...
3. Aloke's uncle was a ...
4. The old man hit his ...
5. Aloke was frightened ...
6. The old man gave ...
7. Aloke liked ...
8. One of the bullocks broke ...

Read the words below and then write your own story. Make sure you use all the words, and write sentences for each word.

Boy—Santosh—goes to market—sees an umbrella—picks up umbrella—takes to Police Station—meets old man—old man angry—'That's my umbrella!'—Santosh explains.

Exercise B

If there are two adjectives next to each other we usually put a comma after the first one. Read the following.

The man was tall, strong and handsome.
The girl was short, sweet and beautiful.

Now add commas to the following.

The old grey tree was dying.
He chose a short green shirt.
The old brave warrior lay dead.
The room was dirty black and gloomy.

Add a, an or the to the following.

— old gardener came to — garden every day in the morning, as — sun was rising. He took up — old watering-can, filled it at — tank and watered — few beds. Then he cut — grass, and picked — vegetable or two. Then he sat under — orange tree and ate his breakfast.

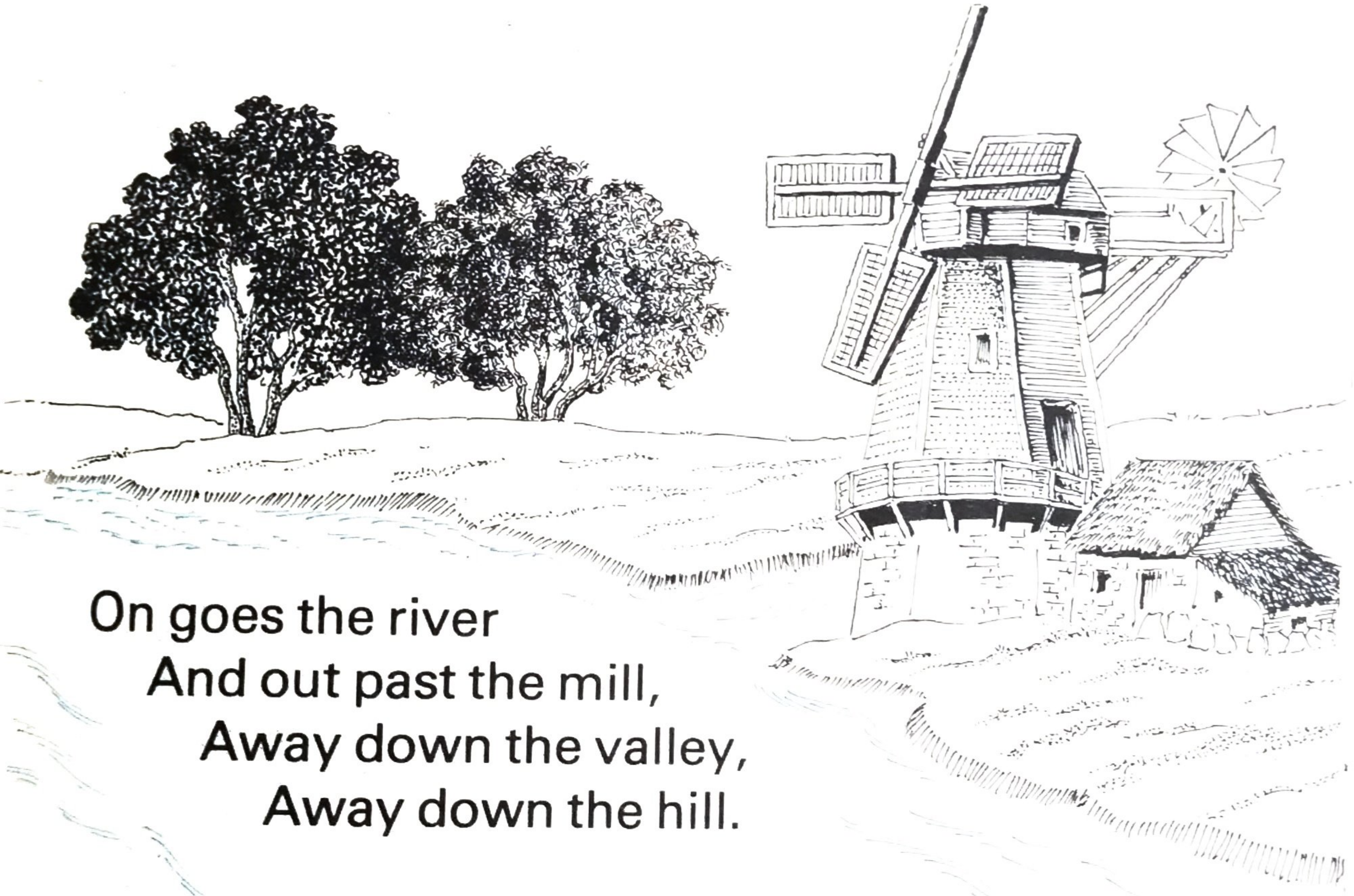
Rearrange the words in the following sentences.

1. box in three lived mice a broken
2. under shelf box the was my
3. a the noise made mice sometimes big
4. I go to away them told
5. to all they refused go
6. a is box said they nice this (You will have to use inverted commas for this sentence)
7. the the in I garden box put then

Where go the boats

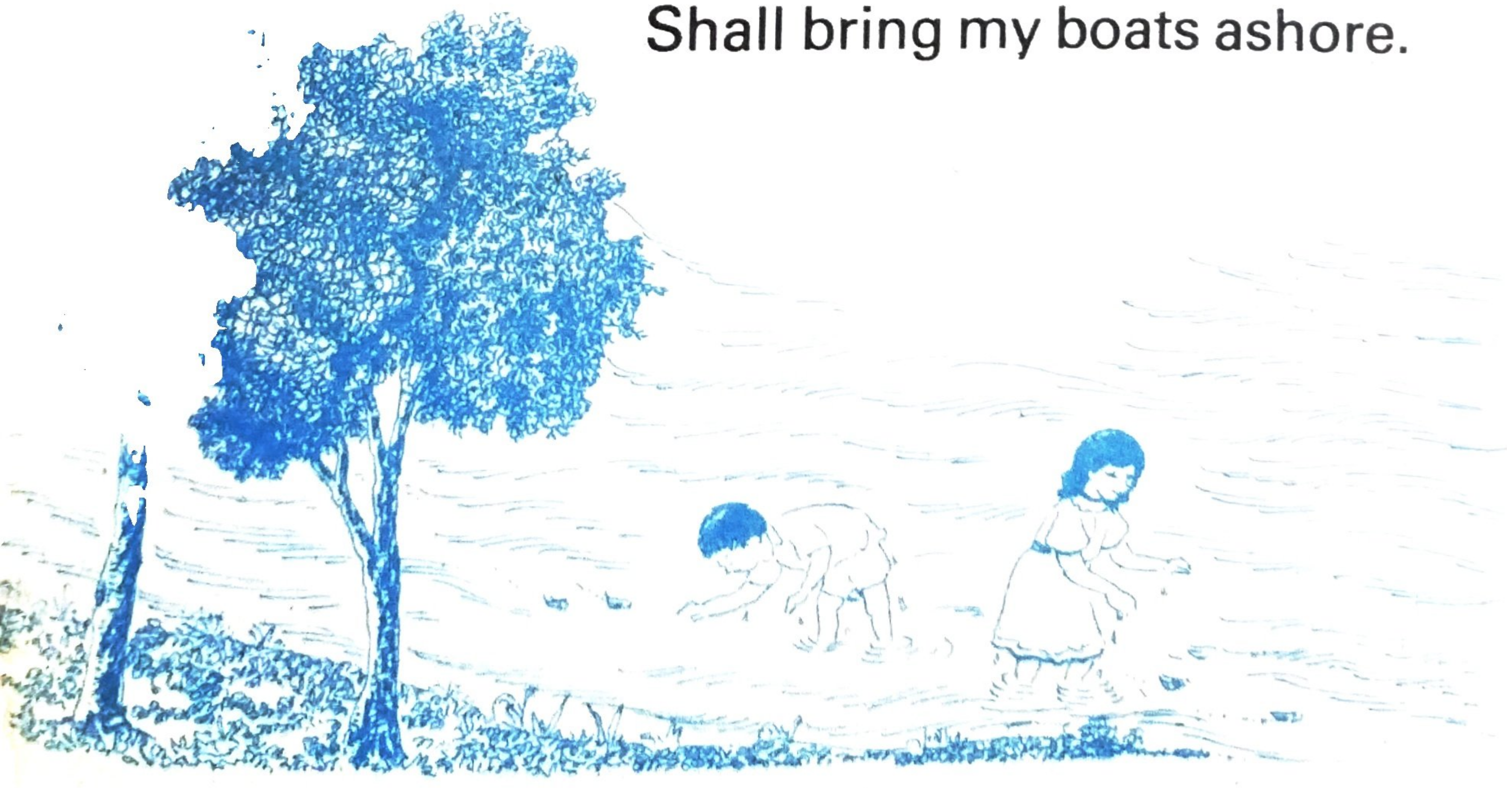
Dark brown is the river,
Golden is the sand.
It flows along for ever,
With trees on either hand.

Green leaves a-floating,
Castles of the foam,
Boats of mine a-boating—
Where will all come home?



On goes the river
And out past the mill,
Away down the valley,
Away down the hill.

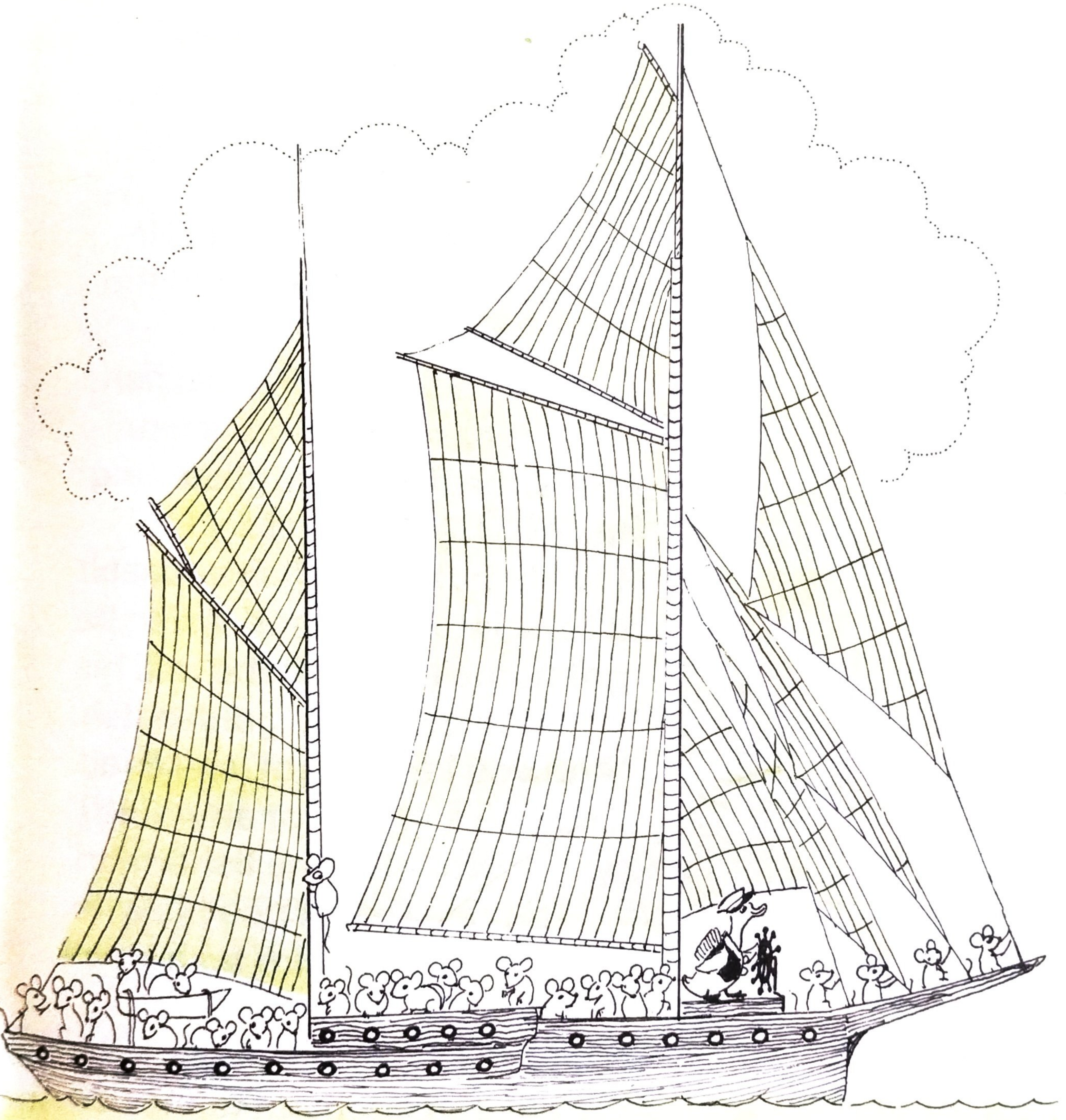
Away down the river,
A hundred miles or more,
Other little children
Shall bring my boats ashore.



I saw a ship a-sailing

I saw a ship a-sailing,
  A-sailing on the sea,
And it was deeply laden
  With pretty things for me.
There were comfits in the cabin,
  And apples in the hold.
The sails were made of satin,
  And the masts were made of gold.

The four-and-twenty sailors
  That sat upon the decks,
Were four-and-twenty white mice,
  With chains about their necks.
The captain was a duck,
  With a packet on his back;
And when the ship began to move,
  The captain said, 'Quack! Quack!'



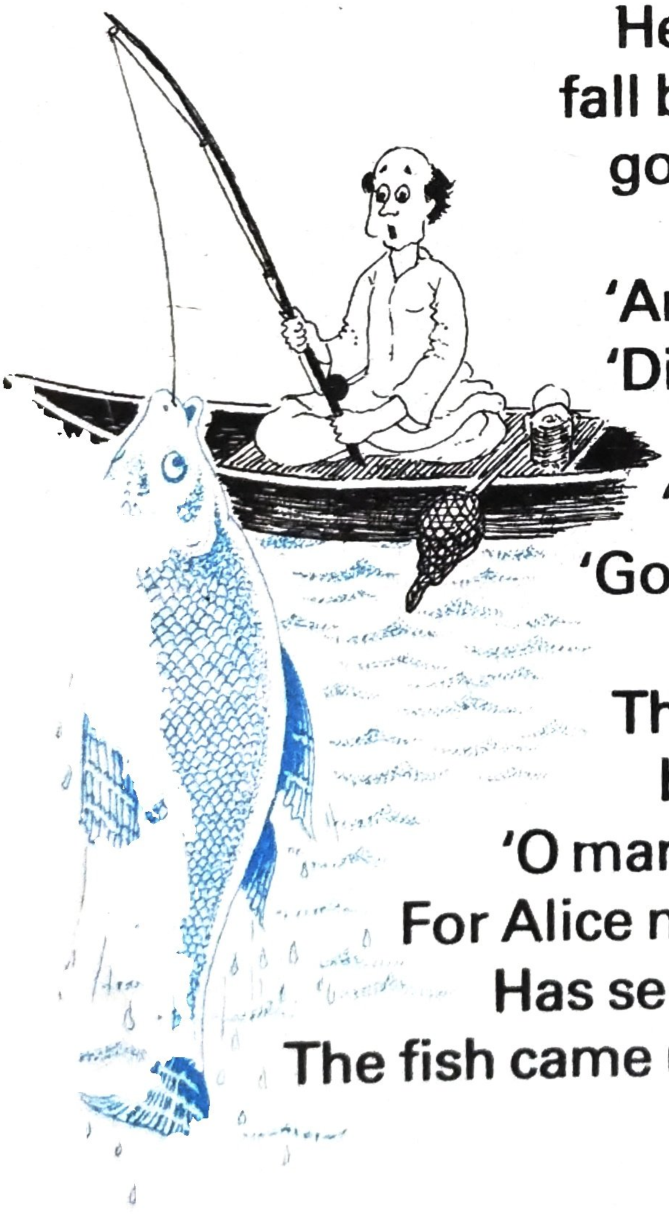
The fisherman and his wife (Part One)

Once upon a time there lived a poor fisherman and his wife. They lived in a miserable hut near the sea, and they were very poor.

One day the fisherman felt a pull on his line. He drew up a great, golden fish out of the sea, and the fish spoke to him.

'Please let me go,' said the fish. 'I'm not a real fish; I'm a Prince. A wicked witch turned me into a fish.'

The fisherman looked at the huge fish, glistening in the sunshine, and believed the fish's story.



He unhooked the fish and let it fall back into the water. When he got home that night he told his wife about the golden fish.

'And you let him go!' she cried. 'Did you ask him for anything?'

'No,' said the fisherman.

'You're a fool!' cried his wife. 'Go back and ask him for a small house.'

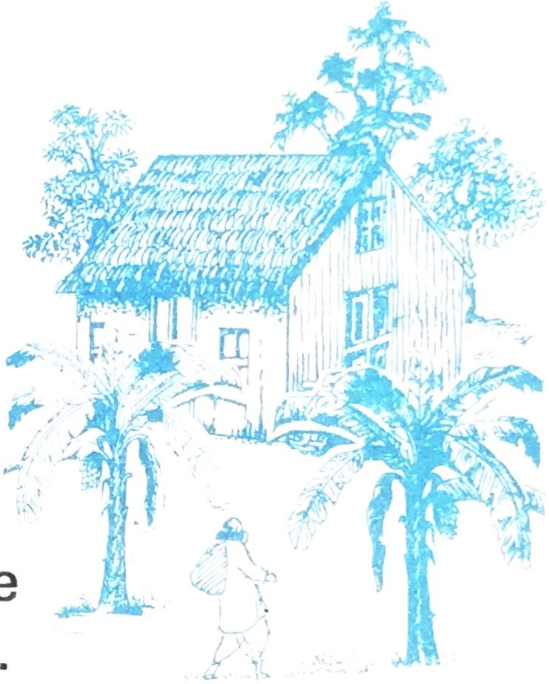
The fisherman went back in his boat and cried out to the fish,

'O man of the sea, come listen to me
For Alice my wife, the plague of my life
Has sent me to beg a boon of thee.'

The fish came up, and asked the fisherman, 'What do you want?'

'I want nothing,' said the man. 'but my wife wants a cottage.'

'She is in it already,' said the fish.



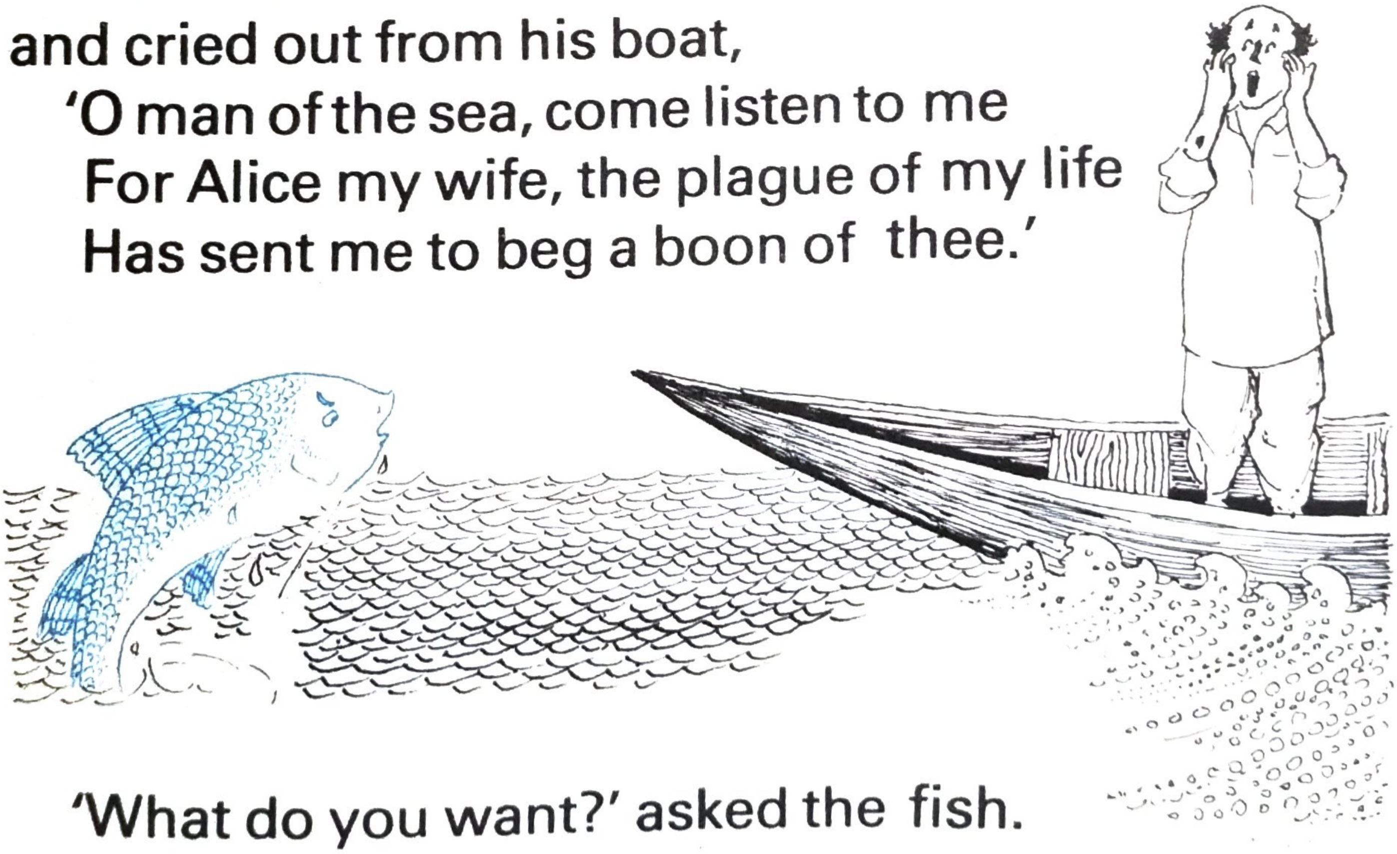
When the fisherman got home he found a beautiful little cottage with a bedroom, a dining-room and a kitchen, and a tiny garden with fruit trees in it. In this cottage they lived happily for a few years.

Then one day his wife said to her husband, 'This cottage and this garden are really too small. We need a bigger place.

'Go back to the golden fish at once and tell him we need a huge, strong castle with a lot of rooms.'

The fisherman went out to sea and cried out from his boat,

'O man of the sea, come listen to me
For Alice my wife, the plague of my life
Has sent me to beg a boon of thee.'



'What do you want?' asked the fish.

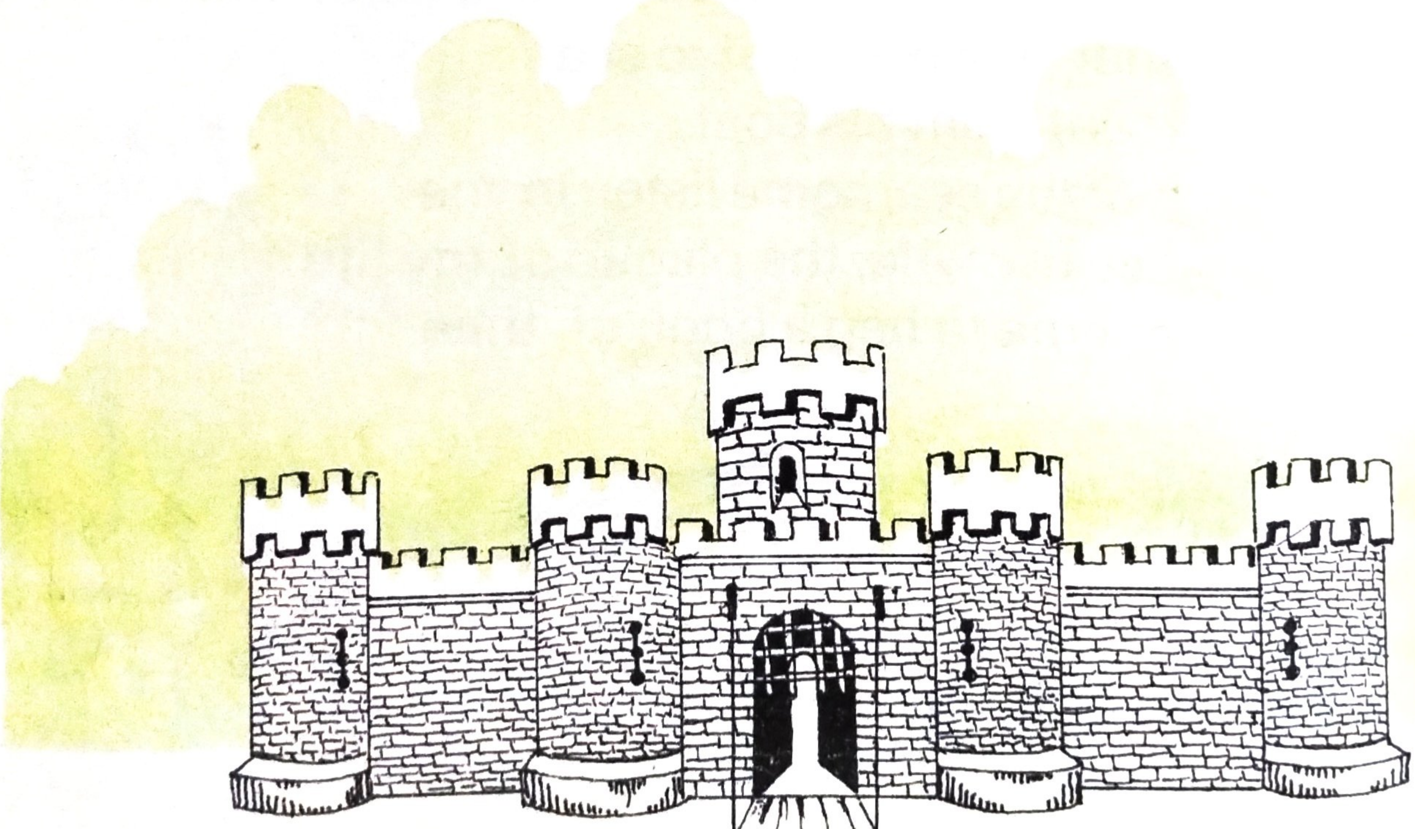
'My wife says our cottage is not big enough,' said the fisherman. 'She needs a huge stone castle.'

'It is yours,' said the fish and dived down again to the bottom of the sea.

When the fisherman got home there was a grey, stone castle. The rooms were full of furniture, golden chairs and tables. There was a stable full of horses.

'Ha!' said the fisherman to his wife. 'You will be happy here, I suppose. I hope you won't want anything more after this.'

'I can't say,' said the wife. 'We shall see.'



Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. What did the fisherman's wife say about the cottage?
2. What did the fisherman's wife want instead of a cottage?
3. Was the fisherman's wife happy with the castle?
4. Where did the poor fisherman and his wife live at first?
5. Why did the wife call her husband a fool?
6. What did the fisherman pull up on the end of his line?
7. What was in the garden of the cottage?
8. What were in the rooms of the castle?
9. What is a stable?
10. Was the fish a real fish?

Match the following.

A	B
For Alice my wife	turned me into a fish.
This cottage and this garden	anything more after this.
A wicked witch	is the plague of my life.
He suddenly felt	not big enough.
I hope you don't want	are really too small.
Our cottage is	a pull on his line.
The rooms were	fall back into the water.
He let the fish	full of furniture.

Exercise B

Read the following phrases. They are common phrases in English. Use them in sentences of your own.

a shower of rain
a bunch of flowers
a pair of shoes
a herd of deer
a heap of stones
a bunch of keys

Find the opposite of each word in A below. The opposite words are in B. Then use the words in sentences.

A	B
friend	peace
youth	enemy
war	evil
mountain	winter
summer	age
good	valley

Write a sentence or two about each of the following. Say what it is used for.

a bucket
a teapot
a bookshelf
a suitcase
a bottle
a tiffin-carrier
a shopping-bag
a handbag
a drawer
a sack

TEST YOURSELF!

Who were the following, and what did they do?

Ravi, the huntsman, Perumal, Hans, the tiger, Parangavabhupa, Jasbir, the Fisherman's wife, Raman, Nabendu, Tom Tit Tot

What are the following? Say what they are and give an example,of each.

A noun, a verb, an adjective, a pronoun, a preposition, inverted commas.

Without looking at the book, write two sentences about each of these poems.

Spring. Three little mice, The ferry man, Dame Trot, I saw a ship

All the words below are spelt wrongly. Find the mistakes.

nocking, brekfast, baeutiful, necklase, elephent, fishaman, carefull, mangos, musicien, bulding, poliseman, Bremin.

Which stories do you find these phrases in?

in the building, under the sea, on the pavement, in the hay, through the window, behind the rock, along the road, under a tree, in the stable, the highest branch

The fisherman and his wife (Part Two)

The next morning the fisherman's wife woke up and said to her husband,

'Get up! There is work for you to do. Go at once to the fish and ask him to make me queen of all the land.'

So off went the fisherman and cried out to the fish,

'O man of the sea, come listen to me
For Alice my wife, the plague of my life
Has sent me to beg a boon of thee.'

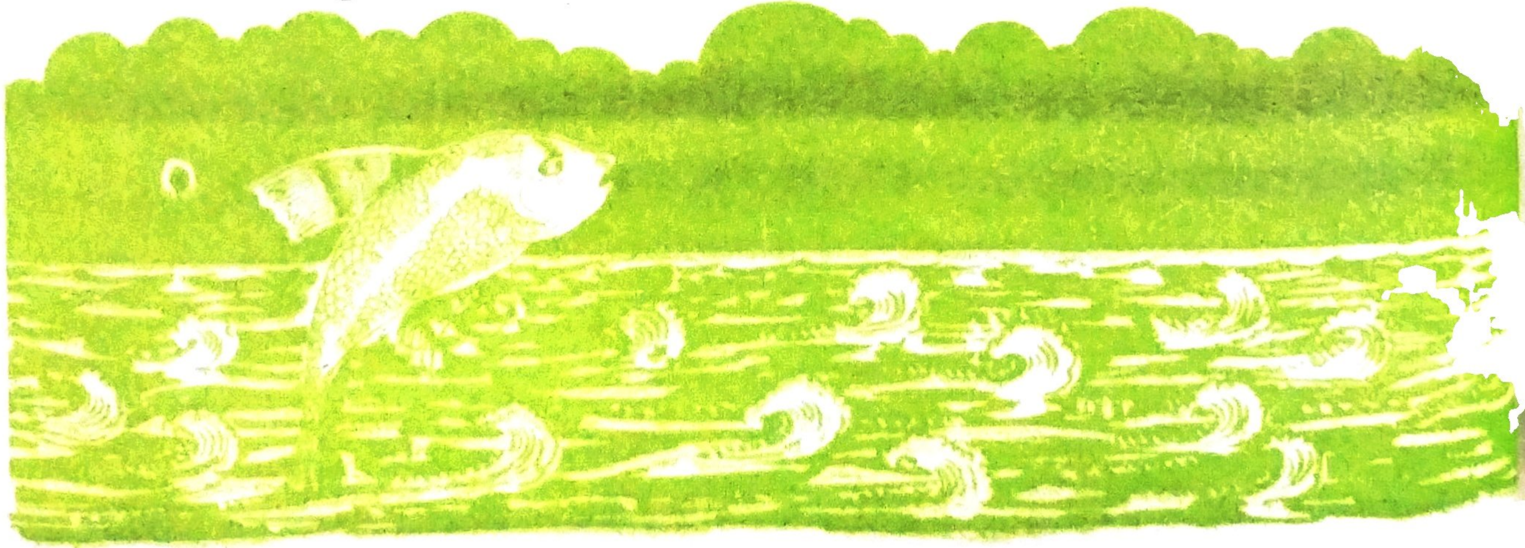
'What does she want now?' asked the fish.

'She wants to be queen of all the land,' said the fisherman.

'Go home,' said the fish. 'She is queen already.'

When the fisherman got home he saw a huge palace. He entered a fine courtyard, and there was a magnificent golden throne. On the throne sat his wife, with a golden crown on her head.

'Now you are the queen!' shouted the fisherman with delight, and they lived happily for some years.



But one day the wife called her husband and said, 'My dear husband, I know I am the queen, but my country is too small. I want to be queen of the whole world. Go at once to the fish and tell him.'

'He won't agree,' said the fisherman.

'Yes, he will,' said his wife. 'Go at once and try.'

Off went the fisherman, got into his boat and sailed out to sea.

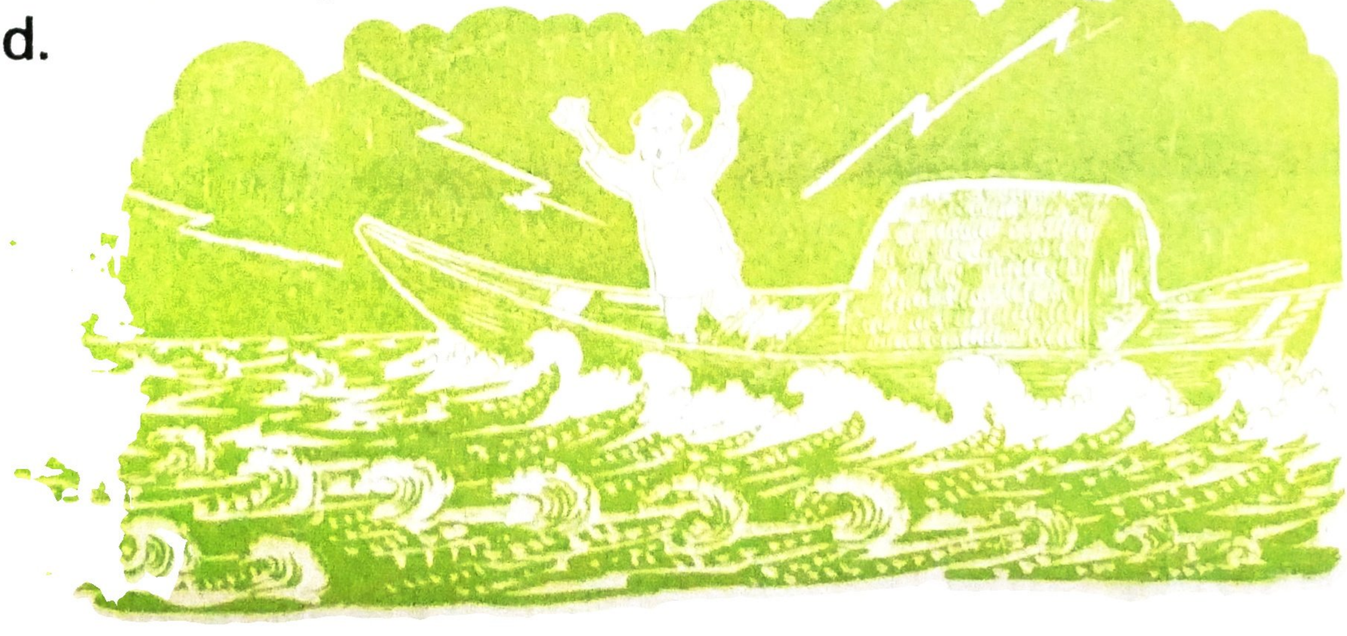
'O man of the sea, come listen to me
For Alice my wife, the plague of my life
Has sent me to beg a boon of thee.'

There was a great splashing of water and the fish came up from the bottom of the sea.

'What do you want, O fisherman?'

'My wife wants to be queen of the whole world.'

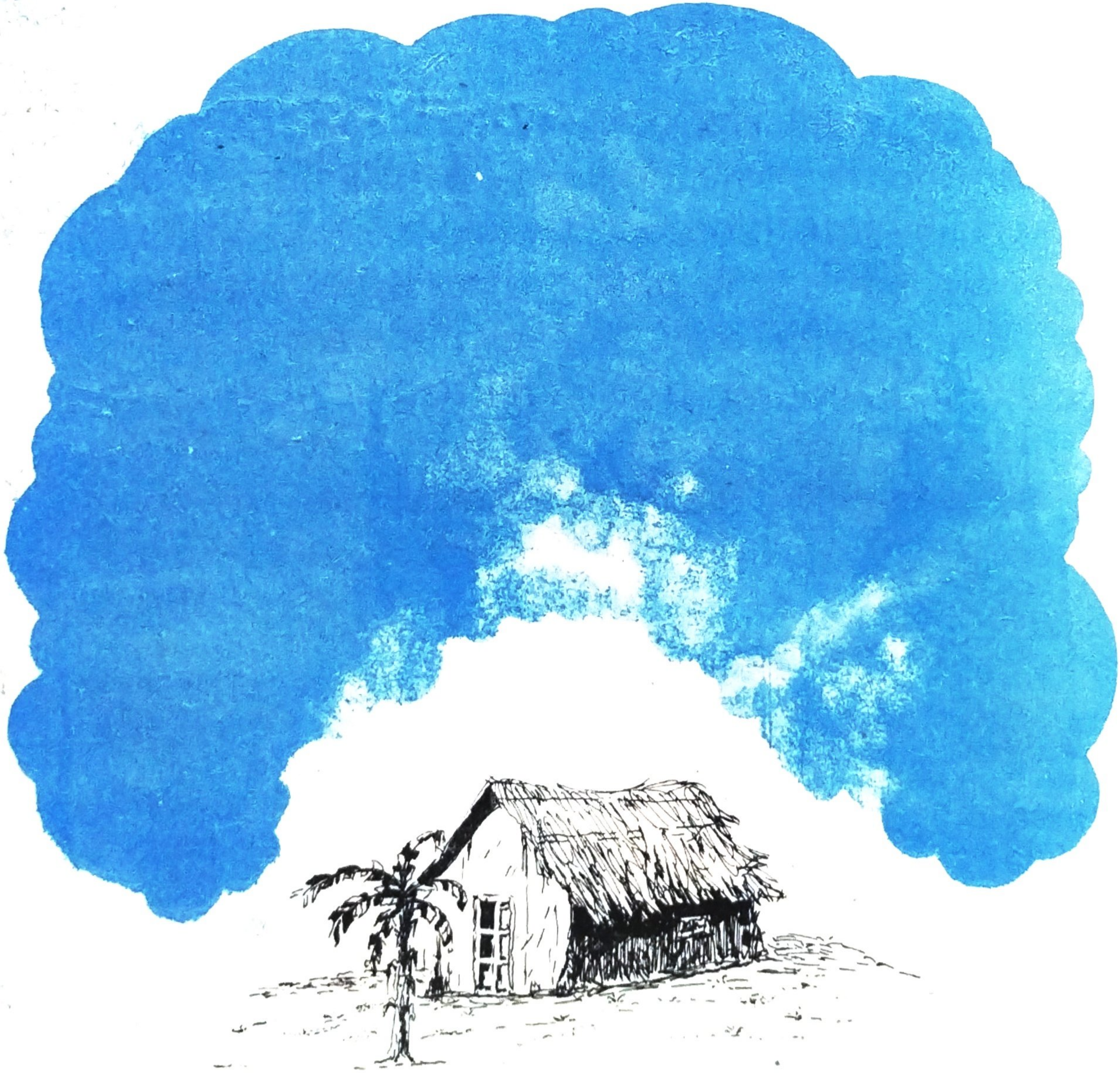
As he said this a terrible storm arose. The sky grew black, the lightning flashed, and the thunder roared.



The sea bubbled and foamed as though it were boiling. The great golden fish flashed and glistened and then he said to the fisherman,

'Go home to your wife. Your hut has come back.'

When the fisherman got home there was no palace, no stone castle, no beautiful little cottage; nothing but their old hut. They lived there ever after.



Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. What did the fisherman's wife want to be?
2. What was there in the courtyard of the palace?
3. Why did the wife become unhappy when she was made the queen of the whole land?
4. What did she want to become then?
5. What happened when the fisherman asked for the last boon?
6. What was on the queen's head?

Choose the right words from the brackets.

1. The next morning the fisherman's wife ... up. (flew, woke, wake)
2. 'What does she ... now?' asked the fish. (wanted, want, wants)
3. The fisherman ... with delight. (shouted, shouting, shout).
4. 'I know I ... the queen, but my country is too small.' (am, it, is)
5. 'O man of the sea, come ... to me.' (listens, listen, listening)
6. As he said this a terrible storm ... (arose, arise, arosed)
7. When the fisherman ... home there was no palace. (got, getting, get)
8. On the throne ... his wife. (sit, sitting, sat)

Exercise B

Read pages 87 and 92 again.
Then add inverted commas to the following.

1. I am going to Bombay she said
2. I am going to Bombay, too I replied
3. Then she asked Are you going by plane
4. I am going by train I said
5. Then we shan't meet again she said
6. Goodbye then I said

Who do you think might have said the following? They are all people in the stories in this book.

1. 'Oh, dear, I've lost my needle.'
2. 'How did she guess my name?'
3. 'I'll put something in his coffee.'
4. 'What heavy feet they have.'
5. 'How did that boy know it was under the clock?'
6. 'Why don't we stay in this house?'
7. 'Who can sew better than me?'
8. 'What a greedy wife I've got!'
9. 'My leg is very painful.'
10. 'I'm not afraid of monsters.'
11. 'I don't want to carry it now.'
12. 'That girl has run away!'

Someone came knocking

Someone came knocking
At my wee small door;
Someone came knocking,
I'm sure . . .sure . . .sure;
I listened, I opened,
I looked to left and right,
But nought there was a-stirring
In the still dark night;
Only the busy beetle
Tap-tapping in the wall,
Only from the forest
The screech-owl's call,
Only the cricket whistling
While the dewdrops fall,
So I know not who came knocking,
At all, at all, at all.

Children

Monday's child is fair of face,
Tuesday's child is full of grace,
Wednesday's child is full of woe,
Thursday's child has far to go,
Friday's child is loving and giving,
Saturday's child works hard for his living,
And the child that is born on the Sabbath day
Is bonny and blithe, and good and gay.

Rs. 17.50
SBN 0 19 561693 6